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Wednesday, April 19, 1961
Chaitra 29, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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(Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 19th April, 1961/
Chaitra 29, 1883 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defence of Sikkim

- +
*1611. { Shri Assar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sikkim Government have requested the Central Government to allow them to raise a separate para military force for the defence of Sikkim; and

(b) if so, nature of action taken in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) The Sikkim Government have suggested their association with the defence of Sikkim through the formation of a Sikkim militia.

(b) This matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Assar: May I know when a decision will be taken?

222(Ai) LSD—1.

12342

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When it has been fully considered.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether this militia will be commanded by the Indian officers? Has this point been decided?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: At present there is no Sikkim militia. If it is a question of who is to command it, obviously the only possible commander can be an Indian trained officer. Who else? I do not think the Sikkimese have any trained people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if adequate arrangements for the defence of Sikkim exist at present?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We think the arrangements are quite adequate.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How is it that the need or occasion arose for the raising of such a para-military force when it is the direct responsibility of the Government of India to defend Sikkim?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The militia or a kind of home guards suggested is just any home guards in the various parts of India. They are not up to the standard of the army, of course. The suggestion was made. That is why we are considering it. They do not take the place of the army.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Chinese refusal to acknowledge India's special relations with the Himalayan States of Sikkim and Bhutan is one of the reasons for

Sikkim to organise a militia of her own in order to meet any emergent situation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think so. It has nothing to do with it. It is only a proposal.

श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिक्किम की तरह भूटान सरकार ने भी भारत सरकार से अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कुछ अनुरोध किया था, यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने भूटान की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विशेष व्यवस्था की है ?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू : अनुरोध करने का प्रश्न तो है नहीं क्योंकि यह तो जाना हुआ बात है और सब लोग इसको स्वीकार करत हैं कि भूटान की रक्षा करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है ।

Shri Tyagi: The defence of Sikkim is the responsibility of the Government of India, and this militia, as suggested in this question, is also proposed to be raised for the defence of Sikkim. So, if it is allowed to be independent of the defence forces of India, there will be two defence forces defending Sikkim. May I, therefore, know whether the Prime Minister will see to it that this force, if raised, acts under the control of the Defence Ministry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is obvious, Sir. Nobody can raise it or train it or officer it or control it, except our army people, if it is decided, but we have not decided about the nature of it. The idea is, as I hinted, that it should be in the nature of some kind of home guard.

Shri Tyagi: Because it is for the defence of Sikkim. If it is for any other purpose, I can understand, but it is for the defence of Sikkim.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not framed the question. I have only to answer it. If I had been asked to frame, I would not have used "mili-

tia" for instance; I would not have used many words.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know if the proposed militia for Sikkim would have any connection with the auxiliary force in India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What is the auxiliary force to which the hon. Member refers?

Mr. Speaker: He thinks there is an auxiliary force here.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Just as we have got military trained personnel in India. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question is not understandable. Next question.

Indian Holy Shrines in Pakistan

*1612, **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the meeting of Joint Committee of Pakistan and India envisaged in May, 1955 Agreement about consideration of ways and means to maintain the sanctity of holy shrines left in Pakistan and protection of their property; and

(b) if no progress has been made, what steps are intended in this connection?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The first meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Committee on shrines, in pursuance of the 1955 Agreement, was held at Karachi on the 24th and 25th January, 1958. The Government of Pakistan have, so far, not given any reply to our invitation for holding the second meeting in New Delhi.

(b) Our Acting High Commissioner in Karachi is pressing the Government of Pakistan for an early decision.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What were the matters that were discussed in the first or only meeting that was held,

and when was the last approach made the matters that were discussed in the to Pakistan for a meeting?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The first meeting was held as far back as January, 1958 and certain tentative decisions were taken at that meeting, but it was not followed up by the next meeting which was due soon after that.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I asked: what were the matters discussed and when was the last approach made to Pakistan for the next meeting?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Certain tentative decisions were arrived at regarding the number of important shrines, the preservation and maintenance of which should be made the special responsibility of the Government concerned. It was decided the number should be limited to 200 in each country. The number is subject to revision at the time of finalisation of the lists of shrines, and each country would be responsible for the preparation of the final list of shrines in the other country which would be placed under the special care of the Government of that country. The last time we approached the Government of Pakistan was in January, 1961.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Indian Government had received any communication from the Pakistan Government with regard to the Muslim shrines in India, and if so, when it was received?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The whole subject was supposed to be discussed here. About Muslim shrines, we have not received any communication.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दोनों देशों में कोई ऐसा भी समझौता हुआ था कि दोनों देशों की ओर से कुछ इस प्रकार के पवित्र स्थानों की सूचियाँ प्रस्तुत की जाये, यदि हाँ, तो भारत की ओर से कितनी स्थानों की सूची प्रस्तुत की गई और पाकिस्तान की ओर से कितनी स्थानों की सूची पेश की गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) : जी हाँ, यह सवाल तो बरसों से चल रहा है। जब मैं सन् १९५३ में कराची गया था यानी आठ बरस हुए जब मैं वहाँ गया था तो यह निश्चय हुआ था दोनों गवर्नमेंट्स में कि ऐसे पवित्र मुकदमों की ठीक देखभाल हो और जो लोग यहाँ आना जाना चाहें उनको आसानियाँ हों, सहूलियतें हों। साथ ही इस पर विचार किया जाये कि जो जायदाद उनके साथ है, उसकी निसबत क्या किया जाये। ज्वॉयंट कमिश्नस मुकर्रर किये जाये जो दोनों गवर्नमेंट्स को इन बातों पर विचार करने की सिफारिशें पेश करें। उसके बाद कान्फेसिस बंगरू हुई और उनमें उसूलन तो कोई ना-इतिफाकी नहीं है। इसमें निश्चय हुआ कि जो खास खास श्राद्ध हैं, उनकी फेरित बनें। हमारी तरफ से जो फेरित बनी थी और पाकिस्तान को पेश की गई थी वह शायद दो सौ के करीब स्थानों की थी। मिद्दान्त में कोई फर्क नहीं है, कोई दो राये नहीं है। लेकिन प्रमत्ती रूप से जब दिया जाता है तो कठिनाइयाँ पेश हो जाती हैं।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions.

Cement Wage Board

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*1613. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state whether the Cement Wage Board's recommendations have since been given effect to by the employers of cement factories?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 17 Cement factories have implemented the recommendations (11 fully and 6 partly). Remaining factories are taking necessary steps in the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister had stated that out of the 32 cement factories, 17 have either wholly implemented the recommendations or partially implemented them. May I know what reasons the other 15 factories have advanced for not implementing the recommendations?

Shri Abid Ali: In some cases negotiations are in progress between the representatives of the workers and employers with regard to adjustments; also, other details are being worked out. It is hoped that the recommendations will be fully implemented by all the cement factories shortly.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we were told that the ACC which account for 50 per cent of the production of cement have not yet implemented the recommendations. May we know at what stage discussion with the ACC is?

Shri Abid Ali: In some of the ACC factories also the recommendations have been implemented.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the cement factory at Dalmianagar has refused to implement the recommendations, and if so, what Government propose to do?

Shri Abid Ali: In Bihar, out of 7 factories established there, 3 factories have initiated action to implement the recommendations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Previously a question was asked whether Government intended to fix a dead line. May I know whether a dead line has been fixed in this matter and if so, what is the dead line and what would be the attitude of Government after that?

Shri Abid Ali: We want these recommendations should be immediately implemented. Already implementation has become overdue. Where then is the question of fixing any dead line.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What action will be taken in the case of textile industry. The hon. Minister stated that legislation would be brought with a view to its being implemented. May I know whether Government is going to bring similar legislation in this matter also?

Shri Abid Ali: Not immediately. We expect to do it without legislation and we hope the recommendations will be implemented. If it becomes very necessary we shall bring forward legislation. But without that, I hope this will be implemented.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is the difficulty of the cement factories in implementing the recommendations, in view of the fact that the cement factories which implement them have been allowed an increase in their retention price.

Shri Abid Ali: Twenty-seven factories have been allowed an increase in their retention price. They have been warned that if they do not implement the recommendations, this concession will be withdrawn.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that in some places like Madras, Coimbatore and Madura, the regional cost of living index is higher than the all-India cost of living index?

Shri Abid Ali: There are negotiations going on with some of the units and if there is any factor beyond the recommendations, that has to take care of itself through other channels.

Oxygen Gas at Nangal Fertilizer Factory

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*1614. { Shri Nathwani:
 Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1032 on the 21st December, 1960 regarding utilisation of surplus Oxygen Gas at Fertilizer Factory at Nangal and state:

(a) the actual value of the surplus gas;

(b) what arrangements have been made to sell it; and

(c) where this gas would be used and for what purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Oxygen is available as a by-product from the plants producing hydrogen and nitrogen. Such a by-product can have no "actual value" in absolute terms. The value depends entirely on its saleability. It will be possible to obtain about Rs. 5,00 per thousand cubic feet for oxygen to the extent it can be sold for compressing into cylinders. Only a very small quantity of surplus gas can be utilised in this manner.

(b) Tenders had been invited by the Fertilizer Corporation for its disposal. Negotiations are being carried out with the tenderers with a view to finalising a contract.

(c) The gas that is sold will be used in oxy-acetylene welding and in hospitals.

Shri Nathwani: What is the total quantity of surplus gas produced at present?

Shri Satish Chandra: The gas that will be available when the factory goes into full production would be about 265 metric tons per day.

Shri Nathwani: May I know what is proposed to be done about the balance quantity of surplus gas?

Shri Satish Chandra: It would go waste unless it can be utilised for some other purposes. We require hydrogen and nitrogen and in the process this gas is generated. It cannot be transported to long distances; unless some chemical industries are set up on the spot, it would not be possible to utilise it, except in very small quantities which can be sold in cylinders for use as welding gas.

Shri Morarka: Sir, in the statement it is said that such a by-product can have no "actual value" in absolute terms. Why does the hon. Minister feel that such by-product will not have more value?

Shri Satish Chandra: Because it cannot be utilised for any other purpose, unless some other raw materials are available and in combination with this gas can produce some other product.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that many new companies are coming up, putting up oxygen gas plants and making huge profits? May I know why this 265 metric tons per day is allowed to go waste and no proper utilisation of it is contemplated?

Shri Satish Chandra: What the hon. Member says is correct. The total requirement in the country today is about 500 million cubic feet per year. This factory alone will generate gas equivalent to 2,200 million cubic feet. Unless additional use can be found for it, it cannot be utilised on the spot. Moreover, to carry a maund of gas from one place to another requires cylinders weighing about 18 maunds, which makes it uneconomical to transport it to very long distances.

Export of Beef

*1615. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2464 on the 28th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the export of beef has been recently increased;

(b) if so, the total export in the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and foreign exchange earned and through which company it is exported;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have constructed new slaughter houses at Calcutta and Bombay for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The required information is contained in the statement given below:

STATEMENT

Export of beef are not separately recorded in foreign trade statistics of India. Exports of meat of bovine cattle including beef were as follows:

	Qty. (in '000' cwt)	Value (in '000' Rs.)
1958	41	43
1959	781	535
1960	436	366

Names of exporting companies are not available.

(c) No special reasons are apparent.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total quantity of beef produced in India and the total quantity exported and consumed here?

Shri Satish Chandra: Government has no figures. I have said in reply to the main question that there is no control on the export of meat and separate statistics are not recorded for different types of meat.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether this beef includes the beef of calves and bullocks also?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no idea. The export of meat is not controlled, nor are statistics recorded separately. All that we have got is the figures of total exports of meat of bovine cattle in our statistics and I have given the figures.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि सरकार की यह स्पष्ट नीति है कि कम से कम काम आने वाले और अच्छे जानवरों का वध न किया जाय, और यदि यह नीति है तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जिस मांस का निर्यात यहां से होता है उस में अच्छे से अच्छे गोमांस का निर्यात होता है और वह मांस केवल अच्छे से अच्छे जानवरों से ही प्राप्त हो सकता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मेरी तो इस के बारे में कोई इत्तला नहीं है। मैं ने आप से अर्ज किया कि मैं ने जो फिगर दिये हैं उन को बीफ के फिगर मान लेना ठीक नहीं है। मुमकिन है कि इस में बीफ न हो, कोई और चीजें हों, लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो यह कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि बन्दरगाहों में उन जहाजों को दिया जाता है जो वहां आने हैं और अपनी खुराक की चीजें खरीदते हैं। चूंकि यह उन जहाजों को दिया जाता है इसलिये इस को एक्सपोर्ट में डाल दिया जाता है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जिस मांस का निर्यात होता है क्या उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार स्पष्ट कह सकती है कि इस मांस में गोमांस शामिल नहीं है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि जो जहाज बन्दरगाहों में आते हैं वे शायद उसे भी लेते हों।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो गोमांस का निर्यात

होता है यह किन किन स्थानों में तैयार किया जाता है और जो गोमांस निर्यात होता है क्या उस के लिये कोई ऐसा कायदा बनाया गया है कि अमुक प्रकार की गायों का मांस ही तैयार कर के बाहर भेजा जाय ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने अर्ज किया कि जो जहाज हिन्दुस्तान के बन्दरगाहों में, जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि में आते हैं वे अपने खुराक की बहुत सी चीजें लेते हैं और उस में मांस भी लेते हैं। मैं ने जो फिगर दिये हैं उन में गोमांस के फिगर भी शामिल हैं या नहीं यह मैं नहीं कह सकता और न मैं गोमांस के फिगर दे रहा हूँ। यह तो सारे मांस के फिगर हैं, यह तो वह कुल क्वांटिटी है जोकि बन्दरगाहों पर आने वाले जहाजों को दी जाती है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब सरकार की यह नीति है कि अच्छे जानवरों का वध न किया जाय, तो क्या सरकार इस बात के लिये कोई आदेश देगी कि कम से कम बाहर जाने वाले मांस में गोमांस शामिल न किया जाय और गोमांस बाहर न भेजा जाय ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सरकार की यह नीति है और राज्य सरकारें भी इस को मानती हैं। इसलिये राज्य सरकारों को देखना चाहिये और वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि उन के अपने अपने राज्यों में अच्छे जानवरों का वध न किया जाय।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस सवाल को बन्द कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा हो। इस पर इतने सवाल उठाये जा रहे हैं कि यह बड़ा अनप्लेजेंट सा हो गया है।

Shri M. B. Thakore: In reply to Unstarred Question No. 2464, on the 28th March 1959 the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri A. P. Jain gave the names of countries to which beef was exported. If so, may I know the difficulty experienced by the hon. Deputy

Minister for not giving the names to day?

Shri Satish Chandra: From July 1959 or August the export of all meats has been decontrolled, along with 200 other commodities. Previous to that, some statistics were available, which the Minister of Food and Agriculture gave in March 1959. After that it has been decontrolled and we have no separate figures for each type of meat.

Tea Research and Scientific Station, Tocklai

*1618. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tea Association has asked the Central Government for financial assistance to Tea Research and Scientific Station at Tocklai; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What is the type or character of the research work that will be carried on here?

Shri Satish Chandra: The hon. Member is aware that the Indian Tea Association is running the Tocklai Experimental Station which is a famous institution in Assam. It is looking after every aspect of tea agronomy. It has got branches for entomology, plant pathology, mycology and plant breeding and so on. Now, because the institution is becoming more and more costly and the Association is spending more than about Rs. 40 lakhs per year they want Government assistance to expand it.

Shri N. B. Ghosh: What is the result of the conference of the Indian Tea Association, the Indian Tea

Planters Association and the South Indian Association known as UPASI where the Tocklai Research Institute was proposed to be handed over to the Government of India and two branch institutions, one in the Duars and another in Madras, were proposed to be opened? What is the reaction of the Government to that?

Shri Satish Chandra: The matter is under consideration. Only a few days back Prof. M. S. Thacker, Secretary, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, held a conference at which the representatives of the various tea associations and of the Tea Board were present. They discussed the matter and the present thinking is that a new organisation may be created to take over this Research Station and the one run by UPASI in the South. It may also open one in the Duars. The matter is under consideration. We have not arrived at any final conclusion so far.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether the United Planters Association of Southern India, Coonoor, Nilgiris have applied for pecuniary aid for their needs and, if so, what has been the consideration of Government to their request?

Shri Satish Chandra: The UPASI are running a Tea Research Station in the South and the Government grant is already being given to them.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Where do the Tea Board come into the picture? Because, one of the functions of the Tea Board is to promote research in regard to tea. May I know whether the Tea Board has also considered this whole scheme and what their suggestions in regard to this are?

Shri Satish Chandra: The whole matter is being considered in consultation with the Tea Board. The Tea Board is fully represented in these discussions and several grants are being given from the Tea Board funds for carrying on research in tea Agronomy.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if Government has any intention of setting up any research centre on tea of their own?

Shri Satish Chandra: No; Government is aiding the institutions, and the present thinking is that some separate organisation should be created which should take over these institutions. But the matter has not yet been finalised.

Shri Tangamani: Recently the UPASI has opened a Centre at Valparai. May I know whether the Research Station there and the Branch being opened at Peermade have anything to do with this, and whether there is any co-ordination in this respect so that there is no overlapping between these Centres?

Shri Satish Chandra: The Sub-Stations in the South have been opened as branches of the main Station, to which I have referred just now, to look after the particular problems in the particular areas, for instance biochemistry and soil chemistry. The soil and climatic conditions differ from place to place, and these two sub-Stations have been opened apart from the main one.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Tocklai Experimental Station in Assam is a sort of a miniature university doing a commendable job in the country may I know whether Government have co-operated with it in the matter of research and finance by way of grants so far?

Shri Satish Chandra: The entire question relates to that. We are considering the matter.

Naga Hostiles

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*1629. { **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a column of Assam Rifles raided Naga Hostiles' Camp

near Moilong close to Assam border on or about the 19th March, 1961, and

(b) if so, what casualties were suffered by either side?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). On the 19th March last, a column of Assam Rifles carried out a successful surprise attack on a hostile Naga camp near Moilong in Mokokchung District close to the Assam border. Eleven hostiles were killed in the attack. One of our Riflemen is reported missing.

Shri Amjad Ali: Could we have an idea as to how many camps of Naga hostiles are there in Nagaland, and how many such raids have been carried out by the Assam Rifles?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think it is possible to give any number about the camps, because this is a changing number and a moving number—geographically moving. If I may say so, one of our difficulties has been that they function on this side and on the other side of the Burma border. We cannot, naturally, cross over to the Burma Border. But they just cross over when they are in difficulties; and sometimes, possibly, they store things too, which we cannot get; and they are constantly moving about. So we cannot possibly say what the number is.

Shri Amjad Ali: Can we have an idea as to how many encounters, during this year and the last, were made by the Assam Rifles on the Naga hostiles?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That would depend also on what an 'encounter' is, how it is defined to be: it may be a biggish encounter or a very minor one, a skirmish. Anyhow, I have not got the information here.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the arms and ammunition

which were left over after the last World War and which the Naga hostiles are using must by now have rotted and rusted, may I know whether Government have tried to ascertain the sources from which they are getting fresh supplies of arms and ammunition so as to be active?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have tried to find out, and to some extent we have got the information. They have been getting these from various leakages in Burma, sometimes in India.

Shri Hem Barua: I could not follow what the Prime Minister said.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said that we know of some cases where they have been able to get some arms from across the Burma border, that is, they get them from people who possess arms on the other side, or sometimes from the Indian side too they have been able to get. I do not know if the hon. Member is thinking of any foreign country supplying them with arms. We have no information on that basis.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very serious thing which the Prime Minister has said, that they might be getting arms from our side also. May I know whether that source of supply of arms to the Naga hostiles, the source located in our country, has been established or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We try to do that. I merely said that, sometimes, not to a very large extent, from individuals or groups, sometimes it has so happened, because what you call the Village Guards that we have built up there, of Nagas, are as a whole a fine body of men, but, nevertheless, sometimes some of them have misbehaved in this way and handed over their guns to the other side.

Shri Basumatari: Since this new set-up of Government has been formed there, may I know whether

these Naga hostiles have decreased or increased in number?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think that they have increased, but it is difficult to take a census of them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: I would beg of you to permit me to ask one supplementary question.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. Why should he beg of me? Next question.

Scarcity of Salt in U.P.

*1621. **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of salt in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the steps being taken by Government to make salt available immediately?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No conditions of scarcity of salt in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh have been reported to Government recently.

(b) The question does not arise.

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इस प्रकार की खबर निकलने के कारण व्यापारी लोग फ्रायडा उठाते हैं और ज्यादा दाम चार्ज करते हैं ? अगर यह खबर गलत थी, तो उस को कांटाडिक्ट करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत सी गलत खबरें निकलती हैं । हम तो देख लेते हैं कि वहां सप्लाई हो रही है या नहीं । हम ने फ़ौरन इतिला दी और फ़ौरन रेलवे की मूवमेंट भी हुई है । सब कुछ वहां पर काबू में है ।

श्री राधामोहन सिंह : क्या यह सम्भव है कि हर एक ज़िले में कुछ स्टॉक रखा जाये, जोकि ऐसी खबरें फैलने पर और स्केयर होने पर बाहर लाया जा सके ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वही उत्तर प्रदेश की स्कीम है कि हर ज़िले में एक क्वोट एलाटमेंट दिया जाता है और उस का स्टॉक रखा जाता है ।

श्री भ० बी० मिश्र : क्या यह ठीक है कि मेधा नमक का देश भर में अभाव है, जोकि सर्व-श्रेष्ठ नमक कहा जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : राक साल्ट तो हिन्दुस्तान में जितना बनता है, उतना है । बहुत कम है । बाकी सब पाकिस्तान से आता था, इसलिये उस की कमी तो है ही ।

Coffee Industry

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Shri Warior:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 *1623. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis facing the coffee industry in view of the huge exportable surplus of coffee and the steep fall in export price by 40 to 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps Government and the Coffee Board are taking to secure adequate price and to save the industry?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The exportable surplus of coffee is fixed with reference to the total production, internal requirements and the need to step up exports.

Against a production of 49,000 tonnes during 1959-60, the export allocation was fixed at 20,600 tonnes. Against the estimated production of 53,000 tonnes during 1960-61, the allocation for export has been fixed at 21,500 tonnes. The fall in the prices secured for our coffee in the export sales is due to the recession in the prices of coffee in the world market since 1959, a factor on which we have no control, considering that exports of coffee from India is only about 2 per cent of the total world exports.

In order to secure the best prices possible for our coffee in the export sales, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Better grades of coffee are released for export.
- (ii) Panels have been constituted for careful screening of the coffees put up in the export sales.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether it is a fact that it is because the Coffee Board is taking all the stocks from the producers and in that process much delay is involved, that our coffee is not finding a favourable market in the export market?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is not the fact at all. The position is that India is a very small producer of coffee, and it exports hardly 2 per cent of the total requirements in the consuming countries. The prices of coffee are governed by those of Brazilian coffee. Brazil is a large producer of coffee, and the prices have gone down very considerably in Brazil due to over-production. And the prices have come down here also, and it is not economical to export at a price which is obtainable at present for coffee. Therefore, the exports have been slightly reduced.

Shri Nanjappan: The hon. Minister has been pleased to give the quantities allocated for export, but he has not given the actuals of export. May I know also the prices fetched in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

Shri Satish Chandra: The allocation for export in 1959-60 was 20,600 tonnes; the entire quantity has been exported. In 1960-61, the export was 21,548 tonnes.

Shri Nanjappan: May I know also the prices fetched per tonne?

Shri Satish Chandra: The prices vary from quality to quality. There are about ten qualities.

Shri Nanjappan: He may give the price for any one quality, for instance either Robusta, or Plantation A.

Shri Satish Chandra: In the case of Plantation A, the prices have come down from Rs. 280 per 50 kilos in February, 1960, to Rs. 175 per 50 kilos towards the end of November, 1960.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the amount of overdraft that is given by the State Bank of India to the Indian Coffee Board for financing of the coffee crops and the marketing thereof? If the Coffee Board ceases to do the financing the marketing, will not the producers, especially the smaller ones, be greatly affected?

Shri Satish Chandra: That is an entirely separate question. The advances by the State Bank are given on the basis of the stocks in the possession of the Coffee Board, and the matter is negotiated from time to time.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ब्राजीलियन काफी के कारण हिन्दुस्तान की काफी की आधी कीमत हो गई। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि काफी के स्माल प्रोड्यूसर को सहायता देने के लिये और कीमत ठीक रखने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : हिन्दुस्तान में काफी इस्तेमाल होती है, ज्यादातर तो मूल्क में ही इस्तेमाल होती है और उस का दाम मुनासिब मिल रहा है। मगर बड़े बाहर के बाजारों

में उतने दाम पर नहीं बिकती है—बिकती है, लेकिन कम दाम पर बिकती है, क्योंकि इन्टरनेशनल प्राइम निम्बर होती है ब्राजील की काफ़ी पर, तो जिस पर हमारा चारा नहीं है।

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that there is increase in production of coffee year by year in our country, and there is fall in prices in the export market, may I know whether Government have any long range programme for consuming coffee internally more and more, by bringing down the prices to a reasonable level?

Shri Satish Chandra: If the internal prices also are reduced, then coffee cultivation will become an uneconomic proposition. We are getting the lowest price in the foreign market due to external factors. But the cultivator or the grower of coffee is getting a reasonable price in India, and that is sustaining him. The allocation for internal consumption and for export is done keeping in view all the facts namely the total production, the internal requirements and also the need to earn some foreign exchange.

Shri Warior: May I know whether there is not a huge accumulation of stocks in India which cannot be exported, but at the same time, new entrants are coming into the world market, and their coffee is finding a favourable market?

Shri Satish Chandra: Our coffee is of a very good quality, and every ounce produced here can be sold. It is a question of the prices. It can be sold only at international prices. If we wish to sell all the coffee in the foreign markets, we can perhaps find a market, but it will not be economical to our growers.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the estimated quantity of export for the current year, namely 1961-62, in view of the steps that have already been taken by way of taxation proposals

and the other steps mentioned in the statement?

Shri Satish Chandra: At present, we have the 1960-61 crop in hand which is being exported. It will be too early for me to give any figures for 1961-62.

Shri Tangamani: The average in the previous years works out to about 20,000 tonnes. May I know whether it will be more for the current year, that is, 1961-62?

Shri Satish Chandra: The export allocation in 1960-61 was 21,500 tons. The export allocation for 1961-62 will be determined when we know the actual production. When the crop is ready, we would be able to make an estimate of the production and then make allocations for internal consumption as well as for export. It has not been done so far.

Shri Nanjappan: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the grower would be getting a reasonable price. But, as far as export price is concerned, what will be the amount that he will be getting, and what is the amount actually spent by him?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these things are decided by the Coffee Board on which the grower, the exporter and every other interest pertaining to coffee is represented. They have a full discussion on this matter, and they themselves fix the price. I am giving the information that has been obtained from the Coffee Board, which is a representative body of the industry.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not a coffee-grower.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I just want to know one thing. We are having so many crises, such as the coffee crisis, the sugar crisis and so on. I want to know the reasons for these

crises and for the high prices in India. For instance, we are told that the Brazilian coffee is cheaper. May I know the reasons for this? It is because of the excise duty levied by Government that the prices are high?

Mr. Speaker: The prices will go up only when the production prices are high.

Ashoka Hotel

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*1624. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan.**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ashoka Hotel is over-staffed and operating expenses are high;

(b) if so, whether there is scope for reducing the staff and operating expenses; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The feeling that the Hotel is over-staffed has also been expressed by the Estimates Committee who presented their Report on the Ashoka Hotel on 24th March, 1961. This matter together with the question of operating expenses will doubtless be examined in detail by the Management.

(b) and (c). The Management constantly keeps under review the staffing and expenditure position in the Hotel and effects all possible economies, wherever it is possible to do so, without impairing the efficiency of or service in the Hotel.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know the total loss suffered by this concern upto 1959 and onwards. Whether Government have examined carefully the causes of such a tremendous loss; and to what extent these causes have been removed?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Up-to-date, the total loss suffered by the Hotel has been Rs. 55,78,000. Against that, last year we made a profit of a little over Rs. 9 lakhs. As for the year just ended, the unaudited accounts show a profit of about Rs. 27 lakhs. In a Hotel of this size, it is impossible to expect that it will earn from the very beginning. It takes three or four years before it really gets going. I am happy to say that the Hotel has certainly turned the corner. Henceforth we expect that every year we shall have a very sizable profit.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is a serious complaint from the boarders about the deterioration of the standard of the food as compared to the charge for lodging?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In a Hotel where there are about 450 beds, it is quite likely that there will now and then be complaints. In fact, we have received complaints now and then. But as against that, we receive many more letters of appreciation from people who come to the Hotel. The management is constantly aware of the fact that it has to keep a vigilant eye on the services, food etc.

Third Five Year Plan

*1625. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) how the various State Governments have drawn up their programme of work of Plan implementation for 1961-62 in the absence of the finalisation of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) what instructions, if any, have been given to the various Central Ministries and State Governments in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Working Groups appointed by the Planning Commission for considering the proposals for the Third Five Year Plan Outlays were asked also to make recommendations for 1961-62 Outlays.

The Union Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Planning Commission indicated to the States the Central assistance likely to be available in 1961-62. The States have drawn up their plans for 1961-62 generally keeping in view these two factors. Although a few details of the Five Year Plan have yet to be finalised, a number of important decisions have already been taken so as to enable the formulation of the plans for the first year of the Third Plan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that we have started implementing the Plan without its finalisation and without approval from this Parliament?

Shri S. N. Mishra: There is no question of by-passing Parliament. In fact, we are already in the midst of a discussion of the Central Budget. In the same way, the State Budgets are being discussed. It would be appreciated that these budgets contain the proposals for the first year of the Third Plan. Apart from that, there are certain important factors to be kept in mind. The first is that the financial and the physical framework of the Plan were, in a broad sense, already approved by the House when it considered the Draft Outline. Then there are continuing schemes which have to be completed within minimum time. We have also to keep in mind the continuity of output in certain sectors. So all these factors do not leave a very large area of uncertainty. Therefore, the first year of the Third Plan is being proceeded with.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Where do we stand regarding the finalisation of this Plan and when is it likely to be put up before Parliament for final approval?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As present indications are, the Third Five Year Plan in the final form, that is, the proposals, would be presented to the Members of Parliament probably by the middle of June. That is our expectation just now. Probably it is

also known to the House that we want this Plan to be discussed in the NDC by the end of May. As regards some of the decisions that are still required to be taken, they would be finalised when the NDC meets.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the foreign exchange requirements have been determined, and if so, whether an indication has been given to Shri B. K. Nehru, Commissioner-General of Economic Affairs in Washington, so that it would be helpful to him while he will be having discussions with the Aid India Club which is meeting on the 25th of this month?

Shri S. N. Mishra: We have already given indications about the foreign exchange component of the Plan in the Draft Outline. So far as the Commissioner-General is concerned, he is already in the know of this. In fact, he has been in the midst of some of the discussions in the Planning Commission from the very beginning.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: If so, what is the amount?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is it not a fact that there was a complaint about allocations in the Plan from States like West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nad? How have these disputes raised by the States been resolved?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): There may not be complete satisfaction in any quarter, and that dissatisfaction may remain even after the finalisation of the Plan in a month or two. We have tried to resolve it in the best way possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what quantum of allocations has been indicated to the State Governments from the Centre for the year 1961-62? Also is the hon. Minister aware that there is a great slowdown during the first year of the Plan

as compared to the last year and the year before last?

Shri S. N. Mishra: May I broadly indicate the proportions of the total outlay that have been indicated to the States? Broadly speaking, in the first year, it is 14-15 per cent. of the total outlay; in the second year, 17-18 per cent; in the third year, 20-21 per cent; in the fourth year, 22-23 per cent; and in the final year, 24-25 per cent.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that the bulk of the capital requirements and demands of the various States are met either through subsidies given by Government or through loans granted from here. In these cases, is their capacity for repayment examined before any such commitments are made?

Shri S. N. Mishra: This is indeed a very important point which is always taken into account. I do not know whether I can say anything further to satisfy the hon. Member, but this is indeed an important point which we bear in mind.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से ऐसे कारण पैदा हुए हैं जिन की वजह से प्रयोजन का अन्तिम मसिवदा तैयार करने में इतनी देरी हुई है और क्या उन कारणों में से एक कारण यह भी है कि मूल्य की जन-संख्या के जो प्राकड़े अभी प्रकाशित हुए हैं उनसे जो बेकारों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, उस पर विचार करते क लिए ज्यादा समय लेना पड़ रहा है?

Mr. Speaker: The whole Plan is under discussion. Next question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Earlier, the Government had give an indication that they would put the Final Plan before the House before the end of this Session so that we would have an opportunity to discuss it this Session. Now we are told that it will be available only by the middle of

June and that we shall not have a discussion on it during this Session. That means we will be able to discuss it only during the next Session. By that time, four or five months would have gone.

Mr. Speaker: May I know from the hon. Minister when the final Plan will be ready?

Shri Nanda: My hon. colleague has indicated the position correctly. In spite of our best efforts, it will not be possible to have the complete document in the course of this Session. The NDC will have it, and it will be discussed by it, by the end of May. Then as soon as possible, we shall send it on to the Members of Parliament prior to any discussion that can take place.

This is one of the factors; there are also other factors which have caused delay.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I just ask for a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him four questions. Let him await the Report. Next question.

Export of Automobiles

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•1626 { **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is in a position at present to export automobiles; and

(b) if so, whether the export would start soon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of automobiles, though in modest quantities, is already being made. It is expected that these exports will increase substantially during the next one or two years.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the number of Indian automobiles expected to be exported this year and the next year and their value?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is difficult to forecast. But the target of the Automobile Association is Rs. 1 crore which will mean about 400 vehicles.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the countries which have got a demand for the Indian automobiles.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly Ceylon and neighbouring countries.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What will be the export price of these cars? Will it be lesser than the internal price or will it be more?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally it is the trucks and heavy trucks of the Leyland make which are being exported and some cars are being exported because of the drawback. The complete import duty is refunded and that makes it possible to export.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we have attained self-sufficiency in the matter of cars, so far as India is concerned? If not, why is it that we are trying to export cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no self-sufficiency; but we have to cultivate a world market in view of our growing industrial development. And, this does not really mean any sacrifice at home because it comes out of the extra quota earned out of foreign exchange from export.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the amount of subsidy involved in the export and how that subsidy is going to be contributed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no practical subsidy. But the factories which get a greater advantage of manufacturing more units, naturally, do not charge all the overheads which they would normally put on the local manufacture.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप: क्या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की जरूरियात पूरी हो गई हैं इसलिए देश का माल बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमको अपना माल तब तक बाहर भेजना ही नहीं चाहिए जब तक कि हमारे देश की जरूरियात पूरी न हो जाएं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सरकार का ऐसा ख्याल नहीं है। हमन तो जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर का मैसेज है उसको जगह जगह छपवा कर रखा है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि जरूरत पड़े तो हमको अपना इस्तेमाल कम करके भी बाहर के लिए निकासी करनी चाहिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether all the components of the motor cars are Indian or India-made? If not, what percentage of these are got from abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This really does not arise out of this question. I laid a statement on the Table of the House several times. One of the cars has already achieved 76 per cent. of indigenous components. As I said in the House the other day, within the next two years all the vehicles in India will have more than 80 to 90 indigenous components.

Safety Equipment Committee

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*1627. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question No. 334 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Safety Equipment Committee and the Technical Committee on Mine Ventilation Lighting and Mine Plans have since submitted their reports;

(b) if so the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Only the Safety Equipment Committee has submitted its report.

(b) The Committee has recommended the setting up of a standing Mine Safety Equipment Advisory Board to keep constantly under review the problem of making available to the mining industry the necessary safety material and equipment.

(c) Action is being taken to obtain the views of the interests concerned on the report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I did not quite follow. The hon. Minister said something about the Safety Equipment Committee Report. May I know what has happened with regard to ventilation and lighting?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They are working and they have not yet submitted the report. But, we are expecting the report shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Last time the Minister said, two or three months. Now, it has become two plus three, five months. What are the main reasons for the delay? May I also know whether the naked mug lamps are allowed underground?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They have to visit a number of places to find out the proper ventilation etc. They have met a number of times. We have been asking them to submit reports. But they would take some time and that is the main reason. Because the task is very difficult and they have to visit one mine after another—different kinds of mines are to be visited—it takes time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know whether a kind of lamp is still being used; whether that kind of lamp which is likely to get ignited is still being carried.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is being used. We want to discourage the use of that lantern.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When will the National Safety Council which is proposed to be constituted be constituted?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is one of the recommendations of the Safety Committee.

Rate of Contribution of Provident Fund

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*1628. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Pangarkar:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 330 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether final decision has since been taken to increase the provident fund contribution from 6½ to 8 1/3 per cent.; and

(b) if not, the cause of the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) The Technical Committee appointed for the purpose has been completed its investigation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when this Technical Committee is likely to submit its report.

Shri Abid Ali: They are still at it; it may take a few months more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question it was stated that those units which have the capacity to pay are being ascertained and Government would take a decision if the industry did not agree that it should be implemented. I want to know whether a decision has been taken and whether Government is in a position to say where it is to be implemented.

Shri Abid Ali: We are awaiting the report of the committee; and thereafter it will be possible to take a decision.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What kind of investigation is this committee making? Do they refer to visits to other

parts of India or do they refer to calling of witnesses and all that kind of thing—that they are taking such a long time?

Shri Abid Ali: They have issued 120 questionnaires to employers and workers' organisations and units, and have also visited important places like Jamshedpur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras etc. And, the Committee is considering the draft report, I am told.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the names of the industries that are being covered by the Technical Committee? I would also like to know whether it is not fact that this principle was accepted as early as 1958 in Naini Tal and why this undue delay.

Shri Abid Ali: The Committee, at the first stage, is considering industries like iron and steel, paper, cigarettes, electrical and mechanical or general engineering products; and the second stage will be for cement and textiles. It is true that in one of the Labour Conferences it was decided that the quantum of contribution should be raised. But, subsequently, the difficulty arose that if the recommendation was accepted, perhaps, some of the units may not be able to bear the burden. Therefore, this was found a more appropriate alternative—first to ascertain which of the industries are capable of paying the increased quantum and thereafter determine the burden could be put on them.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, one more question.

Mr. Speaker: Let us finish some more questions. When the report comes we can have half an hour or one hour.

Next question.

Air-Lifting of Supplies to N.E.F.A.

***1629. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contract has been given to any private air company for air-lifting of supplies to N.E.F.A.; and

(b) what is the name of the company and the terms of contract?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). A contract has been awarded to the Kalinga Airlines to airlift supplies to NEFA and Nagaland.

A statement giving the main terms of the contract is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 73].

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether our Defence Ministry was not well-equipped to take over this task of air-lifting of these supplies? May I also know whether that was considered before this contract was given?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Defence Ministry has had to shoulder very great burdens in the past year or so because of the airlifts on account of road-building and others on the border areas where everything has to be air-lifted—our forces etc. They do not have enough equipment or material or aircraft to undertake this. That is why they gave this contract.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When this contract was given, the number of aircraft required and the amount per year involved must have been taken into consideration. May I know how many workers are engaged in this and what is the amount that has now been paid during the first year of implementation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I have not got the information now.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether there is any complaint from the Naga people including those of the NEFA area that this company could not supply food by air dropping in time as a result of which they had to suffer?

Mr. Speaker: Has there been a complaint that this company is not able to supply food in good time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Supply what, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Supply food; airlifting of food.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, this company has been doing good work. It has got very well-trained pilots who know that area. There may have been complaints; but I do not, at the moment, remember it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that corruption is involved in this airlifting of food and some persons engaged in the air-dropping of food—belonging to the Kalinga Airways—drop part of the food and the other part is shown under the heading 'missing the target' and it finds a place in the local market? If so, may I know whether this has been enquired into or not? This is going on for long.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer unless there is some specific complaint about a specific place? If it is specific we shall enquire. I cannot answer a general charge like that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any such charges have been brought to the notice of the Government so far?

Mr. Speaker: He is not able to answer, unless specific instances are brought to his notice.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it has been brought

to the notice of the Government on more than one occasion in this very House that this company has contravened the aircraft rules, has overloaded, and has been responsible for many contraventions of the law, and in view of all this, why is it that in this strategic area this private company is again given a contract?

Mr. Speaker: Has it come to the notice of the Government that there are charges against this company?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Member is mistaken. The charges were against another company; not against this company.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is this very company. There was an enquiry committee appointed to go into these things.—(Interruption) Katju Committee.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well; was not that company called Indamer Company?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was Kalinga also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not exactly this. It may have been in some way connected with it, but it is not the same thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As stated by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, the Katju Committee went into the various dealings of this particular company, called Kalinga. May I know whether it is a fact that this company, while delivering food in that area, is smuggling things from India and bringing things from Nagaland? It is a very serious charge against this company.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I have said, I shall enquire into it if specific complaints are made.

Mr. Speaker: Is this the company with respect to which a committee of enquiry was appointed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is Indamer Company, as far as I can remember.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will make enquiries. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Fokker-Friendship....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, the Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation would like to say something about this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The hon. Member has referred to the Katju Committee. The Katju Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, Shri Katju. They have submitted the report. I have replied to a question on this report in this House, about the findings of the Katju Committee. There is no mention of smuggling and so on. The finding was that there were breaches of certain rules, for example, the flying of the aircraft against certain rules. They have been warned about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that the Katju Committee report was discussed here. It was never discussed.

Some Hon. Members: He did not say that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is one thing. Then, my point of order is this. The Deputy Minister has referred to the Katju Committee. It was never appointed to go into the cases of smuggling. In this particular case, my information is, because this particular airline is headed by Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik, the Congress chief there, this is being done at the cost of the people's money.

Mr. Speaker: Order order. The, hon. Member ought not to take ad-

vantage of my leniency. The hon. Member wanted to raise a point of order. He has merely to state the point of order for my decision. But he takes advantage of my permission to raise the point of order and says many things. What he says may be true or may not be true and it may be contradicted. The hon. Member must confine himself to the point of order. Otherwise I would not allow any point of order to be raised at all. It is unfortunate.

So far as the point of order is concerned, there is nothing in the point of order. The hon. Member ought not to give his opinion. The hon. Minister has said that there was no reference to any smuggling but only with respect to breaches of certain rules. Of course, there is no point of order arising.

Shri Tyagi: He has named Shri Bijoyanand as the Chief Minister. He was not the Chief Minister then. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I want to know whether it is not the duty of the Government to dispel the impression created in the country about this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Rayon Goods

*1616. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the performance of Rayon goods in export market during 1960 and the steps that are contemplated to promote their export?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The export of rayon goods during 1960 was of the order of Rs. 462 lakhs as compared with Rs. 387 lakhs during 1959. The Export Promotion Council for Silk and Rayon Goods is taking various steps to develop the exports of rayon fabrics. Im-

portant among these are (a) Participation in international fairs and exhibitions (b) Opening of offices abroad (c) Intensive publicity abroad, and (d) Trade delegations to prospective markets.

In addition, the export promotion scheme for art silk fabrics provides for various incentives including import entitlement of yarn upto 100 per cent. of the F.O.B. value of the goods exported. Drawback of import/excise duty is allowed on export of art silk fabrics. Arrangements also exist for pre-shipment inspection of fabrics to ensure the quality of the fabrics as well as to determine the quantum of import entitlement.

Tribal People in Koraput and Bastar

*1617. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that representations have been received by the Government of India from the Tribal people and other leaders in the Koraput District (Orissa) and the Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh) for enhancing 25 per cent. quota out of the reclaimed land to 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to it?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Muslims in Tibet

*1619. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of Muslims in Lhasa have declared themselves that they are Indian citizens and have demanded that they may be repatriated to India;

(b) if so, the attitude of the Chinese Government in this regard; and

(c) the efforts made by Indian Government for their return to India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). It is understood that some Muslims of Chinese origin have requested for permission to proceed to India. Since there is no information to suggest that this group of persons is of Indian origin and entitled to Indian citizenship, the Government of India have not represented to the Chinese Government on their behalf. On the other hand, as the House is aware Government of India took up the question of the right of repatriation of Muslims of Kashmiri origin. Most of the Kashmiri Muslim have now come out to India.

Lac Industry of Purulia

*1622. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lac industry of Purulia District is facing extinction due to uneconomic prices for its products?

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has recommended that the State Trading Corporation should purchase the entire output of the industry for export; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to save the industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Lac Industry in Purulia District and at other centres in the country is facing hardships (not extinction) due to the present internal prices being very low and uneconomic.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main difficulty, at present, is regarding the wide disparity between the internal and export prices of Lac, the former being lower than

the latter. Because of this, the growers have represented to the Government that exporters are making undue profits whereas their prices are very low and uneconomic. Several steps have been taken by the Government of West Bengal to increase the holding capacity of the growers and manufacturers in opening a State Brood Lac Farms including one at Purulia and four more are proposed to be opened in the same District. Besides, loan facilities have also been granted and "State Aid to Industries" Act has been extended to Purulia. A Buffer Stock Scheme has already been put into operation recently by the I.L.E.A. which aims at generating more purchasing power and holding power in the trade.

Export of Rayon Piece Goods

*1630. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal from Silk, Rayon and Nylon fabrics exporters to get the present export incentive scheme for rayon piece goods revised in favour of the exporters;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) what is Government's attitude towards these demands?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 74.]

Woolen Small Scale Industry at Amritsar

*1631. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
 Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that critical situation has arisen in the woollen

small scale industry at Amritsar due to the closure of 100 small factories and possible closure of more due to heavy rise in prices of woollen worsted yarn; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stabilize the prices of woollen worsted yarn?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Amritsar Small Scale Woollen Manufacturers Association has represented that the rise in prices of worsted yarn is affecting them adversely and has resulted in a number of their factories closing down. The question of fixing a fair price of woollen and worsted yarn has already been referred to the Tariff Commission. The Textile Commissioner is also collecting data to find out what steps can be taken at present to ensure supply of yarn at reasonable prices. In the meantime, it is hoped that the prices voluntarily fixed by the spinners of woollen and worsted yarn should reduce the hardship.

Enrolment of Exporters

*1632. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft scheme of enrolment of exporters has been finalised and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The model scheme, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2861/61] has been approved by the Government. The D.G. C.I.S., various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards have been asked to implement it unless in view of the peculiarities of their respective

trade, they have any modifications to suggest to meet their special requirements.

Textile Wage Board

- *1633. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 357 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress since made regarding implementation of the recommendations of Textile Wage Board; and

(b) the number of textile mills where the same have been implemented so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Thirty-two more mills have implemented the recommendations.

(b) 376 (316 fully and 60 partly).

Export of Umbrellas

*1634. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of umbrellas fell sharply during the quarter—October to December, 1960 as compared to the corresponding period of the last year;

(b) if so, what were the figures showing the exports during the two corresponding quarters; and

(c) the reasons for the decline?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Exports for the quarter October—December 1960, were 1704 dozens valued at Rs. 67,000 as against 12,177 dozens valued at Rs. 4,15,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1959.

(c) Reluctance to export umbrellas after the import of umbrella ribs was discontinued as a result of the development of indigenous production.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

- *1635. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nangal Fertilizer Factory has received a set-back because only one compressor is in service; and

(b) if so, what will be the loss in production because of (i) compressor trouble and (ii) other factors and how it is to be compensated?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). The factory requires three hyper compressors for full utilisation of the installed capacity. Two compressors have so far been installed and the third was damaged in transit. It has been shipped back to the suppliers in France. Therefore, only two-thirds of the installed capacity of the factory can be utilized for production at present. There is, however, not enough electric power available at the moment and consequently production has not suffered on account of delay in the installation of the third compressor.

The present production is limited to the available 90,000 KW power against the total requirement of 164,000 KW. The question of compensation does not arise as the damage due to rough seas is deemed to be *force majeure*.

Kidnapping of Indian Nationals

3514. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals kidnapped by Pakistanis from the

Indo-West Pakistan border since November, 1960.

(b) the number out of them released so far; and

(c) the action taken for getting the release of the rest of them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No Indian national was kidnapped on the Indo-West Pakistan border during the period November, 1960 to March, 1961.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Passports for Japan and Australia

3515. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians who have been issued passports to visit Japan and Australia during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Indians who were granted passports and endorsements for Japan and Australia during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 (up to 31st January, 1961) is given below:

	1959-60	1960-61 (upto 31.1.61)
Japan	4,170	5,005
Australia	2,202	3,156

Migration from Pakistan

**3516. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of non-Muslims who have migrated from East and West Pakistan to India during the year 1960-61?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): During the period 1960-61, 15,044 persons migrated to India from East and West Pakistan.

2. A statement giving details of migration is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure, No. 75.]

Survey of Contract Labour in Industries

**3517. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the reports of the surveys conducted by the Director, Labour Bureau Simla in regard to the condition of contract labour in five selected industries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The four reports which have been received are proposed to be placed before the next Indian Labour Conference.

Watch Factory at Coonoor

3518. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 910 on the 18th March, 1961 regarding watch factory to be located at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Madras State and state:

(a) the names of the sponsors of the company;

(b) the capital investment involved; and

(c) the approximate date when the factory will go into production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The project will

be implemented by a company under the style of M/s. Asika Time Industries (Private) Ltd., Bombay.

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) The firm may go into production by the end of this year or in the early part of next year.

Export of Indian Cattle

3519. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of Indian Cattle had declined to an insignificant figure as revealed by the last Livestock Census, Page XXV Vol. 1 of 1956;

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to improve the position; and

(c) whether any effort has been made to increase export to Ceylon, Malaya, Singapore etc.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Exports of cattle had declined in 1956 in comparison to the exports made in 1955.

(b) and (c). Exports, which were formerly allowed in small numbers, have now been liberalised. The National Livestock Committee have started a Sales Intelligence Service. With a view to interest foreign buyers in the import of livestock from India, the Committee participated the World the Committee participated in the World Agriculture Fair by putting up a live-stock pavilion, and circulated a brochure highlighting the important and exportable breeds of Indian cattle.

Industrial Development of Punjab

3520. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount granted to the Government of Punjab

for the industrial development of the State during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Rs. 63.45 lakhs.

Documentary Film on Punjab

3521. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1915 on the 16th December, 1960 and state the further progress made in the production of the documentary film on the 'Punjab'?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The question of resumption of shooting is under consideration.

Local Development Works Scheme in Punjab

3522. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by Central Government to Punjab under the local development works scheme during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of unspent balance available with Government during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) During the Second Plan Period, a total sum of Rs. 73.66 lakhs was allocated to the Punjab State.

(b) During first four years of the Second Plan period (1956-57 to 1959-60), the State Government had an unspent balance of Rs. 14.16 lakhs. As the year 1960-61 has just ended, the State Government would take some time to furnish expenditure figures which have to be collected from various district authorities.

Education for Displaced persons in West Bengal

3523. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the amount spent annually from 1947 to 1960 on all types of education for Displaced Persons in West Bengal?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The total amount sanctioned upto the end of 1960-61 on education for displaced persons in West Bengal since inception is indicated below:—

	(in lakh) Rs.
(i) Capital grants to educational institutions for construction of buildings and purchase of equipments	407.76
(ii) Stipends, book grants and tuition fees to displaced students	625.00
(iv) Recurring expenditure on colleges	40.00
(iv) Recurring expenditure on primary schools	227.00
(v) Teachers' training	14.40
(vi) Education in Camps	148.80
	1,462.96

Expenditure on an annual basis is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting this information would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Indian Army-men under U.N. Command

3525. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian army-men and other personnel sent to various countries abroad to work under the U.N. Command; and

(b) the nature of work entrusted to them (Country-wise)?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): (a) and (b). Personnel of the Indian Armed Forces have so far participated in four United Nations Operations in the following numbers and for the following purposes:

(i) A total of 6,112 officers and men served in Korea between August 1953 and March 1954. Of these 331 formed a field ambulance unit under the U.N. Command, 232 served on the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, which was responsible for the disposition of the prisoners of war held by both sides in the Korean War, and 5,549 officers and men participated in the Indian Custodian Force which took custody of the prisoners of war and acted as the executive agents of the Repatriation Commission.

(ii) In 1958 a United Nations Observer Group was established in the Lebanon, in response to an approach by the Lebanese Government to the Security Council, to ensure that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other material across the Lebanese borders. A total of 71 Indian military officers served in this Group between June and December, 1958.

(iii) A United Nations Emergency Force has been deployed in Gaza, in the United Arab Republic, since November 1956, first to enforce a cease-fire and cover the withdrawal of the Anglo-French and Israeli forces after their invasion of Egypt, and subsequently to prevent violations of the Armistice between the United Arab Republic and Israel along the Armistice demarcation line. An Indian contingent has participated in the Emergency Force since its inception, with periodic rotations of personnel. At the end of February, 1961 a total of 1,255 all ranks were serving with the Force.

In addition, the services of Lt. Gen. P. S. Giani have been made available to the United Nations to act as Commander of the Emergency Force.

(iv) A United Nations Force has been sent to the Congo to assist in

the United Nations Operations there in accordance with the directives of the Security Council. Between July and October, 1960 a total of 783 all ranks were sent from India to work under the U.N. Command; in addition, since February 1961 a Brigade Group is being provided for service under the U.N. Command; this Group will total 4,844 officers and men, some of whom have already been air-lifted while others are en route.

In addition, the services of Brig. I. J. Rikhye have been placed at the disposal of the United Nations to act as the Military Adviser to the United Nations Secretary General on Congo Affairs.

Export of Rice Bran

3526. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the foreign exchange earned in exporting rice bran in the year 1960; and

(b) what is our present capacity of exporting this rice bran and how much do we actually export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) Rs. 19 lakhs.

(b) The production of rice bran which is a valuable cattle feed is not sufficient to meet the internal demand. Yet some token exports are made to earn foreign exchange. During 1960 the quantity of rice bran exported was 12,000 tons.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

3527. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the loan advanced for rehabilitation purposes through the

West Bengal Government to the displaced persons from East Pakistan has been realised so far; and

(b) the balance still due?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 64.72 lakhs upto November, 1960.

(b) Rs. 12.68 crores was due for repayment on 31st March, 1959.

East Pakistan Displaced Persons

3528. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to ensure that Loanee Industries, who have undertaken to give employment to the East Pakistan displaced persons, have given employment in accordance with the conditions of the loan; and

(b) what steps have been taken to take back the loan when the conditions have not been complied with and employment has not been given?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The State Government, concerned, through whom loans are advanced, keep constant watch on the progress of employment of displaced persons by loanee industries and review the position from time to time. Due to certain initial difficulties such as irregular and uncertain supply of raw materials, over-assessment of employment potential, lack of accommodation etc., the employment targets have not been achieved in all cases. It was not, however, considered advisable to recall the loan amount, as that might lead to closure of many industrial units which would not be in the general interest of the country or the displaced persons. It is hoped that the industries would, in course of time, overcome these difficulties and the employment targets reassessed on a realistic basis would be achieved.

East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Assam

3529. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have taken up small industries or started any to give employment to the East Pakistan displaced persons;

(b) whether any aid has been given by the Centre for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the aid given?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam propose to implement three industrial schemes in Cachar District with a view to providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. For this purpose the Government of India has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 29.10 lakhs to the Assam Government.

In addition to the above, loans totalling Rs. 4.50 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Assam Government to 51 persons for setting up industries with the object of providing employment to displaced persons.

Directorate of Advertising and Publicity

3530. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred by the Directorate of Advertising and Publicity for the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) whether there is any room for economy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The actual expenditure incurred by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the years 1957-58,

1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is as under:

	Rs.
1957-58	79,39,027
1958-59	1,06,50,457
1959-60	1,09,45,128
1960-61	88,09,400 (departmental figure)
(upto 28.2.61)	

(The figures have been kept for financial years and not for calendar years.)

(b) and (c). All measures of economy are being taken. The provision for the expenditure of the department is made on the basis of an approved programme. The proposals regarding staff and other items of expenditure are screened by an Economy Committee and expenditure is kept under control by adopting measures of economy where possible. As a result of negotiations with the individual newspapers, concessional rates of advertisement are obtained from them. The issue of advertisements is kept to the minimum.

प्रधान सूचना पदाधिकारी

३५३१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५० के पश्चात प्रधान सूचना पदाधिकारी (प्रिंसिपल इन्फॉर्मेशन ऑफिसर) के पद पर जो व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये उनके नाम और वेतन क्या थे और वे कितने-कितने समय तक इस पद पर रहे ; और

(ख) वर्तमान प्रधान सूचना पदाधिकारी की नियुक्ति कब और कितने वेतन पर हुई और इस समय वह कुल कितना वेतन पा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

प्रधान सूचना अफसर

प्रेस इन्फर्मेशन ब्यूरो

क्रम संख्या	नाम	अवधि	वेतन जो लिया गया
१	२	३	४
१	श्री बी० एल० शर्मा	१-२-४६ से १८-६-५० तक १०-४-५१ से २१-८-५२ तक १५-६-५२ से ३-३-५४ तक	२०००१- रुपये प्रति मास २०००१- रुपये प्रति मास २०००१- रुपये प्रति मास
२	श्री एम० एल० भारद्वाज	१५-१२-५० से ६-४-५१ तक २२-८-५२ से १४-६-५२ तक ५-३-५४ से ८-११-५४ तक ६-११-५४ से १८-१०-५५ तक । ६-६-५८ से ६-७-५८ तक	१३००१- रुपये + २००१- रुपये विशेष वेतन । ” १६००१- रुपये १७०० रुपये १८००१- रुपये + १००१- रुपये अतिरिक्त वेतन । (इस अवधि में श्री टी० आर० वी० चारी प्रधान सूचना अफसर अवकाश पर थे । श्री भारद्वाज ने अपने पद भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के अलावा प्रधान सूचना अफसर के पद पर भी कार्य किया) ।
		१३-१०-५८ से ११-१-५९ तक ।	१८००१- रुपये + १००१- रुपये अतिरिक्त वेतन । (इस अवधि में श्री टी० आर० वी० चारी एक विशेष कार्य अर्थात् सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में विशेष कर्तव्य पदाधिकारी पद पर थे । श्री भारद्वाज ने अपने पद भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के अतिरिक्त प्रधान सूचना अफसर के पद पर भी कार्य किया) ।

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३ श्री टी० आर० वी० १६-१०-५५ से १८-१०-५६ १६००१- रुपये प्रति मास
चारी। तक।

१६-१०-५६ से ५-६-५८ तक २०००१- रुपये प्रति मास

१०-७-५८ से १२-१०-५८ २०००१- रुपये प्रति मास
तक।

१२-१-५९ से अब तक

२०००१- रुपये प्रति मास

Village Housing Projects Schemes

3532. **Dr. Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses under the Village Housing Projects Scheme have been constructed all over India in 1960 and in 1961; and

(b) how much amount was spent in Andhra Pradesh and the number of houses completed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) Out of a total sum of Rs. 38.64 lakhs drawn by the Government of Andhra Pradesh since the introduction of the Scheme three years ago, they had disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 8.78 lakhs to beneficiaries till the 28th February 1961. About 325 houses were reported to have been completed till that date.

प्रतिकूल व्यापार सन्तुलन

३५३३. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश को विदेशी व्यापार से २१ अरब पये का घाटा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की पूरी अवधि के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फरवरी, १९६१ को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि में देश का १६७१ करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिकूल व्यापार सन्तुलन रहा।

(ख) यह प्रतिकूल व्यापार सन्तुलन प्रमुख रूप से पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक सामान तथा खाद्यान्नों के भारी आयात के कारण हुआ है।

Exports

3534. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of India's export trade is falling gradually from year to year since 1948 and as mentioned in the U.N. year book of Inter-

national Trade Statistics, 1958 it fell from 2.6 per cent to 1.3 per cent in 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons for the gradual decline;

(c) the steps taken to stop the decline and increase the percentage share;

(d) what is the expectation in this regard at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(e) whether any substantial increase is envisaged; and

(f) the factors which will go to increase the percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir. There has, however, been an increase in India's exports in absolute terms over these years. The value of India's exports has risen from Rs. 459 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 506 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 639 crores in 1959-60 and is estimated to be Rs. 644 crores in 1960-61.

(b) to (d). These issues have been discussed and explained in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f). While India's exports are anticipated to increase further over the Third Plan period, the percentage share of India in total world exports cannot be forecast.

Adverse Balance of Trade with U.S.A.

3535. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of adverse balance of trade with U.S.A. since 1958 and the particular reasons for the same in those particular years; and

(b) the steps taken to stop the increasing adverse balance of trade with U.S.A.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The relevant Indo-U.S. trade figures are given below:—

(Rs. lakhs)

	1958	1959	1960
Imports .	161.46	217.85	240.02
Exports incl. Re-exports .	81.68*	95.24	101.64
Balance of Trade	(-)79.78	(-)122.61	(-)138.38

*Excludes the value of silver exported to U.S.A. amounting to Rs. 19.48 crores.

Exports to U.S.A. have improved since 1958. Imports have however, registered a steep rise, because of heavy imports under P.L. 480, of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities.

(b) So long as India continues to make heavy imports of foodgrains under P.L. 480, the adverse balance is not likely to be substantially reduced.

Export of Molasses

3536. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industries consuming molasses are proposed to be established in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, their number, location and capacity; and

(c) what is the quantity of molasses that is being exported annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Additional capacity for utilising molasses to produce alcohol or other products has been licensed to be established during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 76].

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 77].

Metric Measures

3537. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for great difference in percentages of populations covered by metric measures scheme in different States;

(b) the particular reason why U.P., Gujarat and Orissa have a coverage of seven per cent and less, while in Bihar the coverage is as high as 52.15 per cent of the population;

(c) the steps taken to bring uniformity in percentages aforesaid;

(d) whether the rural population in Bihar is experiencing hardship due to this change-over; and

(e) if so, of what nature?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The areas in the various States for compulsory introduction of metric weights in the initial stage were fixed by the State Governments. The extent of these areas was dependent on the preparatory action which each State had taken for the introduction of the metric reform and the strength of their respective Weights and Measures Organisations.

(b) Bihar has had a Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisation for a long time, and standard weights were being enforced in the State even before the introduction of the metric system. In U.P. and Orissa, there was no enforcement of standard weights before the introduction of the metric system. The composite State of Bombay, of which Gujarat was a part, has had an Enforcement Organisation for a long time, but the Bombay Government suggested the introduction of metric weights, in the first instance, only in the towns of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot, in Gujarat.

(c) The use of metric weights will become compulsory throughout the country from 1.4.1962.

(d) and (e). There have been no reports from Bihar that the change-over is causing hardship to the rural population in that State.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

3538. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who are yet to be rehabilitated in Tripura;

(b) what effective steps are being taken to provide the rehabilitation; and

(c) when this rehabilitation is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 2000.

(b) Schemes for their rehabilitation have already been sanctioned.

(c) By the end of 1961-62.

Import of Magazines

3539. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to stop certain foreign magazines reported to be obscene from entering in India; and

(b) the names of the magazines and periodicals not issued import licences?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) A notification has been issued under the Sea Customs Act banning inter alia the import of any newspaper, news sheet, book or other docu-

ment containing words, signs or visible representations which are grossly indecent, or are scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail. Besides, legal provision exists under the Indian Penal Code calculated to suppress effectively import of literature of this type.

(b) Beauty Parade, Wilk, Follies, Gala Frolic, The Dude, Nudget, Gent, Sun Bathing, Naturist, Paris Hollywood, Paris Cocktail, Paris Paradise, After Dark, Bachelor, Figure, He, Hit Parade, Cabaret, Capar, Escapade, Man, Glamour Parade, Playboy, Roghuh, Scamp, Sir, Swank, She and Vue.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

3540. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons from East Pakistan who settled themselves outside West Bengal and sought any help from Government will be given financial aid to construct houses, if they so desire;

(b) whether some of them have already made such requests; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). No request has been received in the recent past. There is no prospect of any request being even considered after all these years. These persons are now a part of the normal population of the State and can approach the State Government, like any other person living in that State, for the advancement of a housing loan under the various housing schemes.

Kalinga Industries Limited

3541. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

272 (Ai) LS—3.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalinga Industries Limited have defaulted in payment of rent to the Orissa Government for the workshop building for a number of years;

(b) whether they have made default in payment of electricity charges to the Orissa State Government;

(c) if so, for how many years arrears of rent and electricity charges are due and what is the total amount to be paid;

(d) whether certificate proceedings have been started by the State Government;

(e) if so, from what date and if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the State Government have given notice to the concerned firm to vacate the workshop building?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). Information is being collected from the Government of Orissa. A statement containing the required information shall be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kalinga Industries Ltd.

3542. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of preference and ordinary shares held by the Orissa Government in the Kalinga Industries Limited;

(b) when these shares were acquired; and

(c) the yearly dividends received on account of these shares, if any?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Orissa State Government is reported to be holding 200 ordinary (equity) shares of Rs. 100 each fully called up,

and 2800 5 per cent cumulative redeemable (tax free) preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully called up. The aforesaid two classes of shares were allotted to the State Government on 26th January, 1949 and 25th October, 1949 respectively.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,32,021.92 as arrears of dividend due upto 31st March, 1959 in respect of the preference shares held by the Orissa Government is reported to have been paid as "Interim dividends" to them by the Company in pursuance of the Directors' decision mentioned in the Directors' report appended to the Company's Annual Accounts for 1959-60 presented at the annual general meeting of the Company on the 29th December, 1960.

Paper-making Machinery

3543. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1812 on the 16th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any further licenses are being granted for the manufacture of complete plants for paper-making machinery;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the places for which the licenses already have been given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have also been issued to two parties for the manufacture of paper machinery in Saidapet (Madras) and Poona respectively.

(c) The location of the units to which licences had earlier been given below:—

Jamshedpur (Bihar)	One Unit
Dharampur (Bihar)	One unit
Calcutta (W. Bengal)	Three units

Rourkela (Orissa)	One unit
Shahbad (Mysore)	One unit
Bombay (Maharashtra)	One unit
Poona (Maharashtra)	One unit

Price of Cotton

3544. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the difference in prices of the U.S. Cotton imported under P.L. 480 and Indian cotton?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The difference varies according to the level of cotton prices prevailing in U.S.A. and in India from time to time. Generally, the prices of Indian cotton are somewhat lower than the prices of equivalent varieties of American cotton. During the current season, American cotton costs about Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 more per quintal than Indian cotton of equivalent staple length below 1".

Indians in South Africa

3545. Shri Tangamani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of leaders of Indian descent in South Africa met the Prime Minister in February, 1961;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they invited his attention to the new types of humiliation through new legislations and other ways?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Three representatives of South African political organisations, of whom one only was a person of Indian origin, met the Prime Minister in February this year. The discussions were confidential. Broadly speaking, they referred to the humiliation and misery caused to the non-

white population by the implementations of racial laws.

Strike in Industrial Estate at Agartala Tripura

3546. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any 'stay in' strike in the Industrial Estate of Agartala, Tripura;

(b) if so, what were the grievances of the employees; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove those grievances?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There was no strike in the industrial estate itself. The trainees working in the Training-Cum-Production Centre No. 1 Model Carpentry Unit and the Village Blacksmithy Unit near the industrial estate were on one hour stay-in-strike between 9.15 A.M. & 10.15 A.M. on the 14th March, 1961.

(b) and (c). The complaint was that when some employees went to the residence of the Principal Engineer of the Tripura Administration to deliver a few pairs of shoes ordered by him, he did not treat them properly. The State Government did not consider that this was a matter of which they should take cognizance.

Vespa Scooters

3547. { **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 579 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) the basis on which Government noted the provisional price of Vespa Scooter as reasonable and grounds which led them to ask the manufacturers to reduce the price;

(b) whether Government are aware that the price has since been reduced by the manufacturers by Rs. 100 per scooter and they have made no refund to those who purchased the scooters at Government's provisional price only a few months back;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the purchasers were liable to get the refund if Government had reduced the price; and

(d) if so, whether Government will state why the price was not reduced by them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). It may be pointed out at the outset that Government do not exercise any statutory control over the prices of scooters. However, the vehicle manufacturers fix their prices after getting them noted by Government. Government approve these prices after scrutinising the costs involved, such as, c.k.d. pack price, prices of indigenously manufactured/procured articles, cost of assembly and painting, overheads, etc. On this basis, the price of Vespa Scooter originally fixed by the manufacturers was considered reasonable by Government. However, they were persuaded to reduce it on an *ad hoc* basis so as to narrow down the price difference between Lambretta and Vespa Scooters. Accordingly, the manufacturers reduced the price by Rs. 125/- with effect from 1st December, 1960, without any retrospective effect. Those who purchased scooters prior to that date are, therefore, not eligible to get any refund of money.

Lokmanya Tilak Memorial

3548. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Commemorative plaque in honour of Lokmanya Tilak was unveiled in London on the 20th March, 1961 by the Prime Minister of Ceylon and President of Ghana;

(b) the price at which the house at 60, Talbot Road, Paddington, where

Lokmanya Tilak lived during his stay in London in 1919 has been acquired by Lokmanaya Tilak Memorial Trust; and

(c) who are the Trustees and what other memorials are in their possession?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Commemorative plaque was unveiled by the President of Ghana and the High Commissioner for India. The Prime Minister of Ceylon, who was to unveil the plaque, could not be present as she was indisposed.

(b) £ 35,000.

(c) The trustees are:

1. H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.
2. Mr. Fener Brockway, M.P.
3. Mrs. Judith Hart, M.P.
4. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.
5. Mr. Derrick Silvester.
6. Mr. Anthony Steel.

There are no other memorials in the possession of the trust.

Employees of the External Affairs Ministry involved in Espionage

3549. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many officials in the Ministry of External Affairs were charged departmentally and criminally for spying on behalf of Foreign Missions in India during the last ten years;

(b) how many of them have been dismissed, imprisoned and re-instated, and

(c) how many of them are Gazetted Officers and how many are non-Gazetted Officers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): (a) Four officials were charged departmentally and one official criminally for supplying information to members of foreign Missions in Delhi during the last 10 years.

(b) All of them have been dismissed from service. Of these one was awarded 10 years imprisonment and three are under Preventive Detention.

(c) Four of the five officials are non-Gazetted and one is a Gazetted officer.

Subsidy for Replanting Rubber

3550. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of Government for the increase of subsidy for replanting rubber has been implemented;

(b) how many persons have applied for subsidy under this scheme; and

(c) if the scheme has not yet been implemented, what are the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) 967 during 1960, and 1124, so far, during 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Scales of Pay in Rubber Board

3551. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been received from the Rubber Board for the removal of disparities between the scales of pay attached to certain posts under the Board and those under Government and semi-Government Departments having similar nature of work;

(b) what are the posts in which such disparities exist; and

(c) what decision has been taken on the recommendation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Disparities, if any, will be known only after proposals are received from the Rubber Board and examined with reference to the duties and responsibilities of the posts concerned and those of comparable posts in other departments.

(c) Does not arise.

Sub-Editors and Announcers in A.I.R. Delhi

3552. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many Sub-Editors and Announcers are working in various Departments of All India Radio, Delhi (language-wise); and

(b) how many of them are temporary candidates and how many of them are permanent?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the language-wise break-up of Sub-Editors and Announcers in various offices of All India Radio, Delhi, is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 78.]

National Small Industries Corporation

3553. { **Shri Krishna Chandra:**
Shri Sumat Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who applied to the National Small Industries Corporation for purchase of Industrial machinery on hire-purchase basis in the year 1960 and who were communicated rejection of their appli-

cations within a month from the date of receipt of applications in the Corporation Office;

(b) the number where such applicants were communicated acceptance of their applications within the said period mentioned in part (a) above;

(c) the number where such applications were kept pending for (i) over a month (ii) over two months and (iii) over three months; and

(d) the number of applicants 1960 who were actually supplied machinery within a year of their applications being accepted and the number which were not so supplied?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Out of 2,532 applications received during 1960, 1628 applications were disposed of, i.e. accepted, rejected or withdrawn by applicants within one month. Out of the remaining 904, 423 are pending for over a month, 141 for over 2 months and 340 for over 3 months.

(d) Machines have been supplied so far to 268 parties, who applied in 1960. Information regarding the number of parties, who have not been supplied is not readily available.

Import Licences

3554. { **Shri Krishna Chandra:**
Shri Sumat Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small Industrialists whose applications for grant of import licences for the period commencing from April, 1960 were pending for final orders on the 30th March, 1961 and the number who were granted such licence by the said date; and

(b) the number of such applicants as were granted import licences within four months from the date of receipt of the applications accompanied with Essentiality Certificates and the

number who were not granted licence within the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Cloth during Third Five Year Plan

355. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the latest census results, showing a large increase in population, the cloth production target under the Third Five Year Plan has been revised; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has been raised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The impact of 1961 provisional census figures on the Third Five Year Plan is under consideration and would be taken into account while preparing the Report on the Third Five Year Plan.

'One-mack' Looms in Jute Mills

3556. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have had under consideration the proposal to substitute the present flat loom jute weaving machines by 'One-mack' loom a fully automatic and modernised machine; and

(b) if so, what is their decision in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have allowed the import of a few 'One-mack' looms for experimental purposes. Results of these experiments will have to be studied before deciding to permit installation of this type of looms as a measure of modernisation.

Import of Japanese Goods

3557. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of Japanese goods into India rose considerably during 1960;

(b) if so, what was the rise per cent over the previous years' figures; and

(c) what were the main items imported to this country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Japanese imports to India rose from Rs. 41.7 crores in 1959 to Rs. 54.2 crores in 1960, that is, by about 30%.

(c) Our main imports from Japan during 1960 were: Iron and Steel including alloy steel, Mining, construction and other industrial machinery, Railway rolling stock, Electrical machinery and appliances, Yarn and thread, and Chemicals.

Exports to Finland

3558. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of exports to Finland, if any, during 1959 and 1960; and

(b) how is the export trade of India to that country likely to be affected by Finland joining the European Free Trade Association?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) India's exports to Finland.

Value in Rs.

1959..... 31,30,000

1960..... 24,89,000

(b) The effect of Finland joining the European Free Trade Association on India's exports to that country

will depend on the terms and conditions of Finland's participation in the Association. These are still being negotiated between the countries concerned.

Shops in Government Employees' Colonies

3560. { Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops constructed in the market buildings in the new Government servants' colonies like East Vinay Nagar, North of Medical Enclave, Moti Baghs (I, II and South) etc. have been allotted to the people;

(b) what was the gap of time between the completion of this construction and the allotment of these shops; and

(c) the reasons for allotting the shops after such a lapse of time.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Some of the shops in these markets have been allotted and the rest are expected to be allotted shortly.

(b) Construction of markets at East Vinay Nagar (Lakshmi Bai Nagar), North of Medical Enclave (Kidwai Nagar) and Moti Bagh I was completed during September, 1960, November, 1959 and March, 1961 respectively, and the New Delhi Municipal Committee took over possession of these markets in February, 1961, April, 1960 and March, 1961 respectively. Allotment of shops in these markets has been taken up by the New Delhi Municipal Committee immediately after these markets were taken over by them.

The construction of the market in Moti Bagh II was completed in February, 1961, and arrangements are in hand for transfer of this market to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, which will allot the shops.

(c) It took some time to persuade the local bodies to accept the terms

and conditions for the transfer of these markets, which, inter alia, stipulate allotment to displaced persons on priority basis.

Retrenchments in the Ministry of Rehabilitation

3561. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many gazetted officers have been retrenched during 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 and whether any of them has been absorbed in any permanent department;

(b) if so, in which department;

(c) what efforts have been made for their absorption;

(d) whether it is a fact that (i) 3 Managing Officers in 1958, (ii) 15 Assistant Custodians (Judicial side) in 1959, (iii) 11 Assistant Custodians (Judicial side) in 1960, (iv) 3 Managing Officers and 5 Assistant Custodians (Judicial side) in 1961 have been retrenched in the U.P. region;

(e) how many of these retrenched officers have completed more than 3 years service and how many officers were eligible for quasi-permanency certificates;

(f) how many of these have been issued quasi-permanency certificates and the reasons for not issuing quasi-permanency certificates to remaining officers;

(g) whether any of them was not eligible for quasi-permanency certificates; and

(h) if so, the reasons for allowing him to continue for 3 years?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The names of all surplus and retrenched Gazetted Officers (except those who have superannuated and

retired from service and those who belonged to Regular Services and have been reverted to their parent offices) have been circulated by the Special Cell set up in the Directorate General of Employment and Training to the Union Public Service Commission and all Government undertakings. The Commission have agreed to go through the lists and select suitable persons for comparable posts notified to them before advertising such posts. Similarly the Public Undertakings have generally agreed to make efforts to absorb these surplus employees.

(d) Yes.

(e) to (h). Out of these retrenched officers, 19 had completed more than 3 years service but only one was eligible for quasi-permanency certificate and the same was issued to him. The remaining officers were not eligible for quasi-permanency certificates. There is no bar to persons continuing in a temporary capacity for three years or more without being declared quasi-permanent.

Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudum

3562. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 { Shri Venkatasubbiah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private party has since been given a licence for the setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudum; and

(b) what will be the capacity of this plant?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed that the licence granted to them for the establishment of Kothagudum Fertilizer factory with an installed capacity of 80,000 tons per year in terms of nitrogen may be transferred to a private party who is prepared to take

it over. The proposal is under consideration.

Cement for Orissa

3563. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special quota of cement was allotted to Orissa on account of meeting the requirements of the flood affected people of that State from September, 1960 to March, 1961;

(b) if so, the quantity of special quota allotted for this purpose; and

(c) the number of persons who got cement from this special quota?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An *ad hoc* allotment of 6000 metric tonnes of cement was made to Orissa State for meeting their additional requirements in flood affected areas from September 1960 to March, 1961. As the detailed distribution of cement among various categories of consumers is done by each State Government, the number of persons who actually got cement out of this allotment is not known to the Central Government.

Report on Bali Fort Explosion

3564. { Shri Tagamani:
 { Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Magistrate's Report on Bali Fort explosion of March, 1961 has been received; and

(b) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda):

(a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report have been supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

Economic Mission to Italy

3565. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an economic mission is proposed to be sent to Italy;

(b) if so, what is the main purpose of the proposed visit; and

(c) what will be the composition of the Mission?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) At the invitation of the Italian Government, a delegation is leaving for Italy shortly;

(b) The delegation will explore possibilities of developing technical collaboration and trade with Italy.

(c) The composition of the Mission will be:—

- (1) Shri Nityanand Kanungo, Minister of Commerce. (Leader)
- (2) Shri R. V. Raman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (3) Shri N. R. Reddy, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- (4) Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Industrialist, Madras.
- (5) Shri N. B. Amin, Jyoti Ltd. Baroda.
- (6) Shri Sitaram Pandit, Director, Western India Tanneries, Bombay.
- (7) Shri G. R. Damodaran, P.S.G. Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, Madras.

दिल्ली में दशमिक बाट तथा माप

३५६६. श्री लुशबक्त राय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के फल व सब्जियों के फुटेकर व्यापारियों ने नये बाटों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापारी अभी तक पुराने बाटों का ही प्रयोग करते हैं ; और

(ग) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) फल व सब्जियों के अधिकांश फुटेकर व्यापारियों ने मेट्रिक बाटों का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

(ख) इन वस्तुओं के अधिकांश थोक व्यापारी मेट्रिक बाटों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं । इन में से कुछ अभी पुराने बाटों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) फुटेकर और थोक दोनों तरह के व्यापारियों को यह चेतावनी दे दी गई है कि दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मेट्रिक बाटों के भलाबा दूसरे बाटों का इस्तेमाल जारी न रखें । यह काम प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों, प्रसारण, वर्ग बैठकों तथा बाट और माप के निरीक्षकों द्वारा व्यापार प्रतिष्ठानों का दौरा कर के किया गया है । फल व सब्जियों के बाजारों में जो बगैर मेट्रिक के बाट मिले वे ज्वन कर लिये गये हैं और निरीक्षकों ने उन्हें बाजारों से हटा दिया है । ऐसे बाटों की जन्ती तब तक होती रहेगी जब तक कि वे बिल्कुल नहीं हटा दिये जाते ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राल उद्योग

३५६७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने वर्ष १९५८-५९, १९५९-६० और १९६०-६१ में राल उद्योग (रेजिन इंडस्ट्री) को प्रारम्भ करने अथवा उस का विस्तार करने

के लिये केन्द्र से किसी प्रकार की गहायता की मांग की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये तदर्थ नियतन में से १९५६-६० में पहाड़ी जिलों में सहकारिता के आधार पर राल के कारखानों का विकास करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने १.३८ लाख रुपये खर्च किये ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

३५६८. श्री भक्त बर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम व द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन स्थानों पर औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित की गई ;

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक बस्ती में ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक क्या प्रगति हुई थी ; और

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस बारे में किस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा, कानपुर, नैनी, लोनी, वाराणसी, देवबन्द, देवरिया, बस्ती, झांसी, एटा और बिजनौर में एक-एक बस्ती के लिये मंजूर की गई ग्यारह औद्योगिक बस्तियों में से आगरा, कानपुर, नैनी, वाराणसी, लोनी और देवबन्द में औद्योगिक बस्तियां बसाई जा चुकी हैं । इन औद्योगिक बस्तियों की प्रगति नीचे दी जा रही है :—

आगरा : बस्ती में आंशिक रूप से काम हो रहा है । आगरा इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाय कम्पनी १००० किलोवाट बिजली संभरण करने का प्रबन्ध कर रही है । इस में से ६०० किलोवाट बिजली उपलब्ध हो गई है तथा १८ पार्टियों को कनेक्शन दिया जा चुके हैं ।

कानपुर : बस्ती में आंशिक रूप से काम हो रहा है बस्ती को ६०० किलोवाट बिजली नियत की गई है और २५ शेडों को कनेक्शन दिया जा चुके हैं ।

नैनी : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा ३४ शेडों वाली बस्ती स्थापित कर दी गई है और उस में काम हो रहा है ।

वाराणसी, लोनी, देवबन्द : बस्तियां बसाई जा चुकी हैं और शेड नियत किये जा चुके हैं लेकिन बस्तियों में उत्पादन शुरू नहीं हुआ है ।

देवरिया, बस्ती, झांसी, एटा, बिजनौर : इन बस्तियों के लिये भूमि प्राप्त करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है । ये बस्तियां उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में स्थित हैं ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ५२ बस्तियां बसाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Roads in N.E.F.A.

3569. Shri D. Ering: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of all-weather and fair-weather roads in the North East Frontier Agency, so far constructed separately;

(b) what is the approximate mileage of such roads proposed to be constructed during the next Five Year Plan, connecting all the Divisional

Headquarters and the other Administrative Centres, *inter se* and with the plain areas; and

(c) how many miles of existing roads have been so far constructed and will be undertaken for construction in the current year and the next Five Year Plan by the Army Engineers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Existing Roads

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) All-weather | Nil |
| (b) Fair-weather | 747 miles |
| (c) Eight-feet wide mule paths with jeepable gradients | 398 miles |
| (d) Porter tracks connecting Administrative Centres | 3252 miles |

2. Roads proposed to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Fair weather roads | 419 miles |
| (b) Jeepable mule paths | 153 miles |
| (c) Porter tracks to connect Administrative Centres | 521 miles |

3. Roads constructed and proposed to be constructed by the Army Engineers.

(a) 98 miles of Fair-weather roads have been constructed by the Army Engineers in NEFA.

(b) The General Reserve Engineer Force have taken over another 250 miles approximately of Fair-weather roads leading from the Assam plains to the interior of N.E.F.A. for conversion into all-weather roads

Excess Area in Punjab

3570. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excess area with the rural land allottees is being sold to them at Rs. 650 per

standard acre for the first 2 acres and above at Rs. 900 per standard acre in the Punjab State;

(b) whether this cost is adjustable against verified claims;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government compensation rate per standard acre was Rs. 450 per acre and the reasons for difference in compensation and sale rate?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The allottees are permitted to purchase the excess land in their occupation at the following rates:—

Excess land obtained on account of mis-statement on the part of the allottees.	(i) @ Rs. 675 per standard acre for the first 2 standard acres.
	(ii) @ Rs. 900/- per standard acre for the remaining area.
Excess land obtained on account of mis-statement on the part of the Department.	(i) @ Rs. 450/- per standard acre for the first 10 standard acres.
	(ii) @ Rs. 900/- per standard acre for the remaining area.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes. The displaced persons holding land in excess are not, as a matter of right, entitled to its transfer. It is a concession given to them. In fact Government would have been, specially in the case of those who had obtained excess allotments through mis-statements, perfectly justified in evicting the allottees concerned from the excess area in their possession. The allottees have been permitted to purchase the excess area only as a special concession and it is not obligatory for them to purchase it. The price charged is even now below the market value of similar land in Punjab.

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Rehabilitation Ministry

3571. **Shri. B. K. Gaikwad:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, Class II and Class III Government servants in Rehabilitation Ministry at present;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes among them; and

(c) whether the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the offices will be maintained when retrenchment takes place?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Yes, as per instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

RULES UNDER THE DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following rules under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:

(1) The Displaced Person (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460 dated the 1st April, 1961.

(ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 492 dated the 8th April, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2859/61].

REPORT OF STUDY TEAM ON CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II).

[Placed in Library. See Uo. LT-2860/61].

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following Message dated the 18th April, 1961, from the President:

"WHEREAS after the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959, has been passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the said Bill;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 108 of the Constitution, I, Rajendra Prasad, hereby notify my intention to summon the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on that Bill."

The dates will be fixed.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-THIRD REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eighty-third Re-

port of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting of demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Hon. Members must note that at 5 o'clock the guillotine will be applied and all the remaining demands will be put to the vote of the House.

Now, a number of hon. Members want to speak. This is the last demand so far as the demands for grants are concerned. Therefore, I request hon. Members to confine their speeches to 10 minutes if possible and never exceed 15 minutes. Ch. Ranbir Singh may continue his speech.

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं यह बता रहा था कि इन पिछले दस सालों के अंदर सरकारी नौकरियों और अन्य नौकरियों की तादाद काफी बढ़ी है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के महकमे को छोड़ कर के सन् १९५१ में जहाँ सरकारी नौकरियों की तादाद ५ लाख ६० हजार थी वहाँ अब वह तादाद बढ़ कर ७ लाख ४६ हजार हो गई है। इसी तरीके से सन १९५८ में कारखानों के अंदर जो लोग काम करते हैं उनकी तादाद २६ लाख से बढ़ कर ३४ लाख पहुँच गयी है। इसके अलावा ११ लाख के करीब वह भाई हैं जो कि रेलवे के महकमे में नौकर हैं। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि जो अपने को मिडिल क्लास कहते हैं उनकी तादाद देश में कारोंबार के बढ़ने से इन पिछले दस सालों में काफी बढ़ी है और सरकारी नौकरियों की तादाद में भी बहुत

वृद्धि हुई है और यह तमाम नौकरियाँ धामतीर पर उन मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को मिली हैं।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों का यह ख्याल है कि हमारे उन भाइयों को जो कि अपने को मिडिल क्लास कहते हैं उनको इस देश के अंदर काफी कुर्बान करनी पड़ी है। वे गाहे-बगाहे यह कहते रहते हैं कि मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गयी है और सब चीजों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। अब मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता हूँ कि चीजों के भाड़ा नहीं बढ़े हैं। भा जल्द बढ़े हैं लेकिन उनकी तनख्वाहें भी तो बढ़ी हैं।

मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ आंकड़े जो कि फाइनेंस मिनिसट्री ने एनफौर्मल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने रखे थे, रखना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५२-५३ में इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० मान कर उन्होंने आंकड़े बताये हैं उन्होंने माना है कि जहाँ तक चावल का वास्ता है, सन् १९६० में उसका इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० से बढ़ कर १०६.१ हो गया लेकिन जहाँ तक गेहूँ का वास्ता है उसका इंडेक्स नम्बर १०० से घट कर ६१.२ रह गया। इसी तरीके से जो दूसरी चीजें हैं जैसे कि कपड़े का सामान कपड़े का इंडेक्स नम्बर जो कि सन् ५२-५३ में १०० था वह सन १९६० के अंदर बढ़ कर १२७.५ हो गया है।

एक तरह से देखा जाये तो काश्तकार जो पैदा करता है उसका भाव तो घटा है और जिन चीजों को काश्तकार इस्तेमाल करता है उनका भाव बढ़ा है। एक तरीके से अगर कोई घाटे में रहा है तो हिन्दुस्तान की ७० प्रतिशत ग्रामीण आबादी ही घाटे में रही है। इतना ही नहीं पिछले ५-१० वर्षों के अंदर देश में जो काम हुआ और उसके आंकड़े अगर देखे जायें तो उससे भी यही साबित होगा।

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[चौ० रणवीह सिंह]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेट बैंक के ३१-१२-६० के जो एडवांसिज थे जो उन्होंने इस देश के मुस्लिम अंगों को उधार दे रखा था वह रकम २३२.२४ करोड़ रुपये है।

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इसी तरह से लाइफ इन्वॉरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन के जो एडवांसिज थे या जो इन्वेस्टमेंट था, वह ४५५.६८ करोड़ रुपये था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जरा कोई बताये कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में जो मुल्क की सत्तर फी सदी आबादी बसती है, उसकी तरक्की के लिये उस रकम में से कितना रुपया लगाया गया है। यही नहीं मेरा अन्दाजा है कि हमारे पांचसाला प्लान में एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट को बढ़ाने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक ने जो अपनी रकम रखी थी, वह १२५ करोड़ रुपये के करीब थी, लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ ६८ करोड़ रुपया रिजर्व बैंक ने देहात में खेती की तरक्की में लगाने के लिये भेजा है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट लांग-टर्म अपरेशन फंड के बारे में जयपुर में को-ऑपरेशन मिनिस्टर्स और इफ्सरों की जो कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उसने यह सिफारिश की थी :—

“Reserve Bank may consider the question of making larger funds available for medium-term loans. The long-term operation fund may be expanded, if necessary by amendment of the law”.

इसी तरह से उन्होंने दूसरी सिफारिश यह की, जिसका जिक्र श्री बी० पी० नायर ने पिछले दिनों किया था :—

“The question of making medium term loan available for purchase of milch cattle should be examined and the Reserve Bank Act amended to make such loans possible.”

इसके अलावा वह कॉन्फ्रेंस मानती है कि देश में खेती की तरक्की के लिये पैसा ज्यादा लम्बे अरसे के लिये कर्ज दिया जाये। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि कर्जा देते वक्त हमें इस बात का खयाल नहीं रखना चाहिए कि वह रुपया मारा तो नहीं जायेगा इसका पूरा-पूरा खयाल रखना चाहिए और बड़ी समझ से पैसा भागे बढ़ाना चाहिए, लेकिन असल बात तो यह है कि वास्तविकता का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है वह किसी को कल कर के तो छुट मानता है, लेकिन सरकारी कर्ज को मार पर वह बच नहीं सकता है। मैंने अभी आंकड़े दिये हैं कि जिन बड़े-बड़े लक्षपतियों को करोड़ों रुपये ५००, ६०० करोड़ रुपये एल० आई० सी० और स्टेट बैंक में दिये जाते हैं, उनमें से कुछ भाई पचास, पचास लाख रुपया रख कर दिवालिया बन जाते हैं, लेकिन वास्तविक दिवालिया नहीं बन सकता है। अगर सम्भव यह सम्भवे कि ऐसे सैंक्टर में, जहाँ कोई आदमी दिवालिया नहीं बन सकता है, रुपया लगाने में कोई खतरे की बात है, तो वह सही नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि तीसरे पांच-साला प्लान में रिजर्व बैंक ने खेती की तरक्की के लिये कर्ज देने के लिये ४०० करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी है, ताकि वह ठीक सूद पर वास्तविक तक पहुँचे सके। स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की मार्फत रिजर्व बैंक एग्रीकल्चर और देहात की तरक्की के लिये जो रुपया कर्ज देता है, वह बैंक रेंट से दो फी सदी कम देता है। उस रुपये को स्टेट बैंक की मार्फत सस्ते सूद पर दिया जा सकता है, ताकि वास्तविक और समाज के गरीब अंग को जो सूद देना पड़ता है, वह घट सके। रिजर्व बैंक वास्तविक को दो परसेंट सूद के ऊपर जो रुपया बढ़ाता है, वह ६८ करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँचा है। लेकिन वास्तविक तक वह रुपया सात से नौ फीसदी

तक के सूद पर पहुँचता है, यानी सूद की तादाद तिगुनी और चौगुनी बढ़ जाती है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक काश्तकार का ताल्लुक है, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है और इस सिलसिले में एक कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट का महत्वमा बनाया गया है। उस महत्वमे के ऊपर दूसरे पांचसाला प्लान में जीपों, कर्मचारियों और अफसरों की तन्स्वाहों और भतों और उन के लिये भवनों की शकल में कोई ६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया। लेकिन इन्वैल्यू-एशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में पता चलता है कि नान-प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज में पब्लिक को-अपरेशन ज्यादा मिला। मैं कम्यूनिटी प्रोजेक्ट महकमे के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि समय नहीं है लेकिन मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि आज से डेढ़ साल पहले इस देश में चीनी की पैदावार १६ लाख टन थी। इस अरसे में एक या दो सीजन में —बोने का तो एक ही सीजन गुजरा है —सरकार ने कुछ बुद्धिमता से काम लिया और किसानों को तकरीबन ५८ लाख रुपये का सहारा दिया, जिस की वजह से हालत बेहतर हुई और चीनी की पैदावार में दस लाख टन का इजाफा हुआ। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कल हमारे फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि जो चीनी हम बाहर भेजेंगे, उसमें जो घाटा पड़ता है, वह सरकार कबूल करेगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शूगरकेन को ज्यादा बढ़ा कर जो चीनी की मिक्रदार ज्यादा बढ़ी और उससे सरकार को जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी ज्यादा मिली, क्या वह फायदा भी किसान की वजह से नहीं हुआ। आज हालत अजीब है। पिछले तेरह-बीस सालों में जो रुपया एक तरह से अनाज खाने के लिये इमदाद की शकल में उपभोक्ताओं को दिया गया, उसकी

तादाद २६८.६४ करोड़ रुपये है। एक तरफ तो अनाज खाने के लिये यह लगभग तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की इमदाद दी जाती है और दूसरी तरफ इमदाद नहीं दी गई बल्कि चीनी से जो भी आमदनी होती है, इसमें से सिर्फ पांच करोड़ रुपये की माफ़ी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने गन्ने की पैदावार करने और गन्ने के कारखाने वालों को दी। तो मुझे बताया जाये कि हमारी यह नीति हम को कहां ले जायेगी। मुझे साफ़ दिखाई देता है कि जो भाई उपभोक्ता हैं, उनके लिये ज्यादा रियायतें हैं और उसका नतीजा यह है कि १९४६ से १९६० तक हिन्दुस्तान में १७६१.६६ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज बाहर से आया।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चीनी बाहर भेजने में हमको कुछ घाटा रहता है और एक्साइज ड्यूटी को छोड़ने के बावजूद घाटा रहता है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि उसको घाटा नहीं मानना चाहिए। अगर आप किसी भी देश की इस के मूनाल्लिक पालिसी को देखें, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह बात सत्य है। जापान के लोगों ने एक्सपोर्ट के को इसी ढंग से बढ़ाया है। वहाँ के भाव और एक्सपोर्ट के भाव में काफी फर्क है। एक्सपोर्ट हमेशा घाटा खा कर किया जाता है, यह इकानामिक्स भी मानती है और अगर कई दफा अपनी मार्केट को बनाने के लिये अपने देश में बीज महंगी बेची जाती है और जिस कीमत पर वह पैदा होती है, उससे कम पर और घाटा उठा कर बाहर भेजी जाती है।

जो एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर के बारे में रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें सिखा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब अगों की रक्षा करनी है, तो उनके आर्थिक स्तर को ऊँचा करना पड़ेगा, जो भाई हल के पीछे काम करते हैं, जो हाथी हैं, जो बैलें करते

[श्री० रणबीर सिंह]

हैं, उन के आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा करना पड़ेगा। अगर इसका कोई तरीका मुझे आज दिखाई देता है, तो वह यह है कि गन्ने की पैदावार ज्यादा से ज्यादा की जाये। किसानों ने पांच करोड़ से ४६ करोड़ रुपया एकमाइज इयूटी, उत्पादन-कर के रूप में चीनी पर दिया है। अगर थोड़ी बहुत और भी रियायत देनी पड़े तो वह देनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उस से तरक्की होती है।

अखिर में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश की पैदावार बढ़े, इस देश की इकानोमी सही तौर पर और मजबूत नींव पर स्थापित की जायके, तो इस के लिये यह जरूरी है कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाये। लेकिन उस के लिये सिर्फ अफसरों को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। उसके लिये रुपया चाहिए, उसके लिये बेहतर हालत चाहिए, ताकि किसान ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें। आज काश्तकार चाहता है कि वह एक एकड़ में ६०० पौंड के बजाये ४,००० पौंड धान पैदा करे, लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि उसके मुनाबिक हालत नहीं हैं और वे हालात पैदा किये जाने चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि बंटी की बिल्कुल परवाह नहीं की जाती है।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह देश की आबादी के सत्तर फीसदी हिस्से का सबाल है। बीस, पच्चीस फीसदी वाले पता नहीं कितना समय ले लेते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आम तौरपर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि स्पीच खत्म करने में बहुत देरी की जा रही है। मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि दूसरी बंटी के

बजने पर अगर कोई फिकरा बोला जा रहा हो तो उसको खत्म करके भाषण समाप्त कर दिया जाए और अगर फिकरा खत्म हो गया हो, तो वहीं समाप्त कर किया जाये।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : जनावेमन, आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी जो आपने मुझे इजाजत दी। यह मैं पहले कह दूँ कि जो इजाजत मुझे मिली है, यह एक चिट्ठी लिखने के बाद मिली है। वह चिट्ठी यह थी कि १५ तारीख यानी शनीश्चर को मैंने सपना देखा। सपने मैं देखा करता हूँ, अजीब अजीब सपने, और उनमें व्याख्यान किया करता हूँ। सपने में मुझे किसी ने यह कहा कि मैं आचार्य कृपालानी के खिलाफ बोलूँ कि उन्होंने क्यों हमारे मेनन साहब को इस कदर बुरी तरह से लताड़ा। दरअसल मैं यह बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है। जब वह हमारे वजीर साहब हैं और मेना के वजीर साहब हैं तो उनका इन तरह से भरी मर्टाफल में बुरी तरह से कहना बहुत गलत था और . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप इस मिनिस्ट्री पर भी कुछ कहें जिसके लिए आपको वक्त दिया गया है।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : दूसरी बात यह है कि यह क्या हुआ कि हमारी दुगा गाई जी ने जा कर रंडियों की सभा का उद्घाटन कर दिया। कितनी शर्म की बात है यह हमारे लिये। जिस बात को हम कल तक बहुत बुरा बतलाते थे उसको हम ही शुरू करते हैं। उसमें हद कर दी उन लोगों ने उस्ताद के नाम से। उसको उन्होंने क्या कहा है कि . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी जिम्मेवारी आप फार्नर्स मिनिस्टर साहब पर कैसे बोप सकते हैं?

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : सब सवालोंने से इसका ताल्लुक है, यह पैसे का भी सवाल है, हमारी इज्जत और बेइज्जती का भी सवाल है,

हमारे भविष्य का भी प्रश्न है। मैं भ्रजं करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई बात हमारे देश में नहीं होनी चाहिये। और खास कर हमारे कांग्रेस के भाइयों को, जिनके सामने महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षा उपस्थित है, विनोबा जी के उपदेश हैं, विचार हैं, कदापि ऐसी बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जैसी कि हमने गलती से की है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह भ्रजं करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यहां पर, मेरा मतलब है कि हममें से कुछ लोग, बड़ी मस्ती से बोलते हैं, बड़े जोर से बोलते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। यहां तो हम सब भाई हैं और एक ही उद्देश्य के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और वह उद्देश्य है देश की भलाई। ऐसी हालत में हम सभी लोगों को यहां बहुत नम्रता से बात करनी चाहिये और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

ये तीन बातें भ्रलहदा हैं। अब मैं भ्रजं करूंगा कि जो सरकार वा संगठन है, इसमें बहुत कुछ तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, विचारों को बदलने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं यहां कई दिन से मुन रहा हूँ कि चीज बाहर भेजी जानी चाहिये और सभी ने इस पर जोर दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ हम बनायें नफे के लिए न बनायें बल्कि अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए बनायें। यह बड़ा उद्देश्य है जो हमारे सामने रहना चाहिये। मेरे एक दोस्त जिन्होंने सौ से ऊपर किताब लिखी हैं और शायद जिनका अब बेहांत हो गया है, श्रीमान अपटन सिक्लेयर, जोकि कैलीफोर्निया के एक बड़े नेता थे, उन्होंने इस पर बड़ा जोर दिया है कि यह जो तरीका चल रहा है कि सामान जो बनाओ बेचने के लिए बनाओ, यह बड़ा गलत है। सामान जो कुछ बनाया जाये वह अपनी जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिए बनाया जाये। मैं भ्रजं करूंगा कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी यह क्या कर रहे हैं, कर लगा कर हम लोगों से पैसा लेते जा रहे हैं और इस तरह

से उसको खर्च करते जा रहे हैं कि जिससे देश को नफा नहीं हो रहा है और वह गाने बजाने में खर्च हो जाता है, तमाशों में खर्च हो जाता है, कहीं कोई बड़ी मजलिस हुई कांग्रेस की, उसमें खर्च हो जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। लोगों के पास आप रुपया छोड़िये और उनको रास्ता बताइये कि वे किस तरह से उस रुपये को अच्छी तरह से खर्च करें। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि यह जो एक तरीका है और यह जो एक बात चल गई है कि नेशनलाइज करो, नेशनलाइज करो, यह बहुत गलत है। इसका क्या मतलब है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मतलब यह है कि हम ही कुछ लोग उस काम को करें जो दूसरे करते हैं। क्या उन लोगों को जो आज कर रहे हैं कुछ भी अक्ल नहीं है, जो अब तक तिजारत करते थे, उनको कुछ भी अक्ल नहीं थी। होना यह चाहिये कि पूरी इजाजत हो लोगों को कि जिस तरह से वे चाहे तजारत करें। एक बात है जिस पर मैं हमेशा जोर देता हूँ। वह यह है कि हम गलत तरीके से रुपया उनको खर्च न करने दें। आजकल कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि साहब इन शाहजादों की, इन राजे-महाराजाओं की, जो तनखाह है, वह बन्द कर दो। ऐसे लोग आपस में लड़ाई करते हैं। हमने उनसे कुछ वादा किया है और उनकी तनखाहों को हम बन्द करें, यह लाजिमी नहीं है। मैं यह बात बहुत दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि मेरे सगे साले वा लड़का महाराजा जींद जो मर भी गया है, एक लाख रुपया खर्च करते थे, कुत्ते, बंदरों और घोड़ों पर। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं कहूंगा कि आप यह देखें कि ये राजे महाराजे, ये नये नवाब साहब, सेठ साहब पैसा ठीक तरह से खर्च करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं। हम इनको इस पैसे को नशे में, धराब में या जुए में या बुझ्दीझों में या कुत्तों के शिकाह में खर्च करने नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस तरह का कोई इतिजाम हम कर दें तो अच्छा रहेगा। पैसा कोई कैसे ही कमाये, उसका खर्च वह कैसे करता है,

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

इसका हम हमेशा ख्याल रखें इसको हम हमेशा देखें ।

एक बात मुझे यह भी कहनी है कि सरकार का जो ढांचा है वह बड़ा ही गलत है । कुछ लोग ऊपर बैठे हैं और समझते हैं कि उनको ही तमाम मुल्क का इतिजाम करना चाहिये । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अगर दरअसल में हम यह चाहते हैं कि लोगों को स्वराज मिलना चाहिये तो वह नीचे से मिलना चाहिये । मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू भी यह कहने लग गये हैं कि हाँ, पंचायती राज होना चाहिये । इस बात को मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूँ । मगर अब जो पंचायती राज बना है, उसमें आप देखिये क्या हुआ है । मेरे पास के एक गांव में छः आदमी मारे गये इसी पंचायती राज के मिलसिले में । यह जो तरीका है चुनाव का यह बड़ा ही गलत तरीका है । हमारे यहां कुछ चुनाव का तरीका हमेशा से चला आया है, हम जो खुद की सम्म्यता रखते हैं वह हजारों बरस की सम्म्यता है । हम क्यों हर बात में अंग्रेजों की नकल करते हैं । यह बात मुझे अच्छी नहीं लगती है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जो पंचायती राज आप बनायें वह इस तरह से बनायें कि गांव वालों को अस्तित्वार दें कि वे अपने तरीके से चुनाव करें । आप देखें कि आपको पता चलेगा कि गांवों में हर जाति की पंचायत मौजूद है, उनके चौधरी या उनके सरदार मौजूद हैं । हम उन्हीं को क्यों न मानें ? हम उन पर कोई और आदमी क्यों थोपना चाहते हैं ? इससे तमाम झगड़े पैदा होते हैं । अगर इस तरह से जैसे मैंने कहा है पंचायत बनाई जायगी तो दरअसल में सच्चा पंचायती राज, सच्चा स्वराज देश में कायम होगा । मैंने कई बार अर्ज किया है कि यह जो चुनाव का तरीका है, यह बहुत गलत है । इस तरीके में आदमी दीवता है, जागता है, अपना सब

करता है और यह भी आपने सुना होगा कि स्टार्ज यानी रंडियों को बुलाया तक गया है इस वास्ते कि हमको वोट मिलने चाहिये । यह क्या कोई तरीका है ? मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि होना यह चाहिये कि गांव गांव में, गांव वालों का राज हो । गांव वाले मिल कर एक जिले का राज बनायें । जिले-जिले मिल कर सूबे का राज बनायें और सूबे-सूबे मिल कर केन्द्र का राज बनायें । मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में हमारे यहां आने की जरूरत नहीं है । आप हाउस को देख लीजिये । दरअसल में हम यहां पर कोई पांच सौ आदमी हैं । अख्तार तो आते ही बहुत थोड़े हैं, और जो आते भी हैं वे भी दरअसल में क्या कुछ कर सकते हैं ? यह देखने की बात है । मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि ४०-५० आदमी बहुत काफी हैं यहां सेंटर में । ३०-४० आदमी की सूबे ही मभा में बहुत काफी हैं । और वज्जियों की तो पांच से ज्यादा जरूरत ही नहीं है । यह क्या है कि रेजीमेंट की रेजीमेंट ही रख ली गई है वज्जियों की ।

मेरा तो सिर्फ यही कहना है कि यह जो ढांचा है सरकार का यह बड़ा गलत है । हम तो तारीफ करते हैं उन वज्जियों की जो अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । मगर ज्यादा की जरूरत नहीं है और यह जो वज्जिर साहब यहां ज्यादा है वह चले जायेंगे तो उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा । वह तो बहां जा कर नेता बनेंगे । और हम लोग भी अगर यहां थोड़े रहेंगे तो बाकी लोग जा कर अपने अपने जिलों में काम करेंगे और ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकेंगे और सच्चे तरीके से काम को बना सकेंगे । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हर बात में अंग्रेजी ढांचे की नकल करना बड़ा गलत है ।

इसके साथ एक और बहुत जरूरी बात कहनी है । वह यह है कि हमारा जो मुल्क है वह धार्मिक देश है और यह ऐसा धार्मिक देश है जिसमें अवि मुनि पंदा हुए, राम और

कृष्ण पैदा हुए और हमारे बड़े बड़े देवता पैदा हुए। ऐसा जो यह देश है जिसमें हिन्दू मंगा वह रही है, उसमें मुसलमानों की जमुना आकर मिली है और उसके हमारे सिखों की सरस्वती भी आ गयी है, तो यह त्रिवणी बन गयी है। तो ऐसा हमारा यह धार्मिक देश है, इसमें हमको धर्म का अवश्य ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

हम लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे लड़के उपद्रव करते हैं, हम कहते हैं कि सत्याग्रह हो रहा है, हम कहते हैं कि मारकूट हो रही है। इस सब का कारण यह है कि हम आदमी नहीं बना गये हैं। तो मेरा यह कहना है, और मैंने यह कई दफा कहा है, लेकिन देहराना पड़ता है क्योंकि यह बात मुनी नहीं जाती और मानी नहीं जाती, कि आप कानून न बनायें उसके बजाय आदमी बनायें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सब विद्यालयों में धार्मिक भजन के साथ दिन आरम्भ होना चाहिए। मगर वह धर्म ऐसा होगा कि हिन्दू कहेगा कि यह हिन्दू धर्म है, मुसलमान कहेगा कि यह दोन इस्लाम है और सिख कहेगा कि यही है वाह गुरू का खानसा।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : भाननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि रंडियों का जलसा किया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह तबायफों का जलसा नहीं था बल्कि उनको इसलिए बुलाया गया था कि उनको बताया जाय कि किस तरह से वे अपना पुराना काम छोड़ कर सुधर सकती हैं और रिफार्म हो सकती हैं। उनको मजलिस करन के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया था।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : उसमें गलत बात कही गयी कि ये डेरेदार हैं।

उदात्त महीश्वर : अब आप रहने दीजिये।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : जब ऐसी बात कही जाती है तो मुझे भी कुछ करना पड़ता है।

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It was hardly necessary for me to intervene in this discussion because I am sure, my colleague, the Finance Minister, in his reply would have dealt with all those issues and questions which have arisen in relation to planning. But a call was made on me specifically to elucidate some points. I would, therefore, take up briefly a few matters which appear to me to be of large significance for the economic development of the country.

It is always a very great pleasure to listen to the stimulating speeches of my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. In what he said yesterday there is common ground between us practically all the way and those thoughts and feelings to which he gave expression yesterday are shared by us, although I may not have the advantage of clothing them in the gorgeous and sparkling words which are at his beck and call. The ideas, however, as I said, are part of the accepted approach and, therefore, there is not very much to disagree with. That, however, does not detract from the importance of things which have been stated, and they need to be uttered and reiterated from a thousand platforms. He is entitled to say that it is, the responsibility of the Government, to make proposals for the purpose of implementing these ideas and giving shape to them. As the limitations of this occasion would not enable me to take up all those matters, I can only give a very brief indication with regard to some of the major issues.

The distinction between the Third Plan and its predecessors, namely, the Second and First Plans, is not going to be so much in respect of new ideas, though there is going to be something of that also. The distinctive feature of the Third Plan is its strong stress on implementation. We are having relatively larger targets and they have

[Shri Nanda]

to be realised in proper sequences and proper time. For that, the administration has to be geared in somewhat different way. There are also the social objectives towards which we have to make progress. For that purpose, what we in the Government do is not enough; it is going to be equally important, perhaps more important, that much social action is generated. I would bring to the notice of the House that the thing which is uppermost in our mind as the special character of the Third Five Year Plan is its fuller and better implementation.

The hon. Member reminded us that by ushering the Third Plan what we are undertaking is a tremendous task. We fully realise that. He also spoke of some qualitative changes which have to occur before we can assure ourselves that these tasks are going to be achieved. In a democratic set-up, in democratic conditions, I cannot visualize a very abrupt change of any kind. Any change of a qualitative character, is the culmination of a process of intense activity which has been proceeding for a long period.

We talk of the "take-off" stage, for example. The take-off stage is as certainly marked by a high qualitative difference. But as I understand the speech of the hon. Member, his idea was not of the qualitative change after the take-off but previous to that. His stress was on the kind of things that have to be done before in order to be able to achieve these big and worthwhile objectives.

I have two aspects in mind of that kind of change. One is at the technological level. That change has been initiated in a considerable way in the Second Plan, and it is being reflected in the highly complex new jobs that are being taken up and also in the very rapid multiplication or increase of cadres of trained personnel of various kinds. Possibly, that aspect may have been there in his mind, but his attention was directed more to another aspect, and that is the size

and magnitude of the effort involved in several ways, considering the large stepping up of targets. For example, the rate of domestic savings has to be increased from 8 per cent to 11 per cent. These are things said in a few words but behind the achievement of both the targets and the rate of saving have to be effort and application of an order which possibly has not been witnessed so far.

To really bring this about, to achieve this certain conditions have to be fulfilled. One of them, as emphasised very strongly by the hon. Member, is that there has to be a psychological transformation. That was the qualitative aspect which he had very much in mind. Of course, a counterpart has to be in the institutional framework of the country. That is occurring. That change is typified in the Panchayat Raj, for example, and our ideas of co-operative organisation developing largely in the country so that it becomes a dominant type. A few co-operatives may mean very little, but if 30 or 40 per cent of economic activity in any direction is covered by co-operatives, it becomes a qualitative change.

On the psychological side the idea is that there has to be a radical change in outlook everywhere. What we are aiming at is that. That change has to affect and permeate large masses of the people of the country apart from those at other levels. Without involving in an intimate way very large numbers of people in the country in the Plan tasks, certainly it is not going to be possible to achieve those results.

The point of the hon. Member was that if we have to secure the allegiance of the people for the Plan in that way, we have to do certain things and steps have to be taken in, what he calls, the egalitarian direction. I agree with him. We all agree with him. It is not that nothing has been done so far. We have moved in that

direction. But more has to be done, of course. The distinction that is made, namely the distinction between the ideological and the functional aspect, is not always appreciated. What is the ideological aspect when we speak of this distinction? If we aim at bringing about some kind of a change and venture into certain activities and if the result is that in the course of it there is a loss of economic advantage, that is, if we retard economic development for the sake of some ideas about social change, equality, etc., we are making a sacrifice of economic gain for ideological ends.

The point now is that we can do very much more in the direction of social and economic equality without making that sacrifice. It is always assumed—it is easily assumed whenever any proposals are brought forward—that this may mean some good, in the social sense but we cannot afford it now. We must now concentrate our attention on economic advance. Later on the other things can be done. It is not possible to look forward to a day when we have been developing on capitalistic lines, and then we say that we have done enough of that and from tomorrow we will become a socialist society. That is not possible. There has to be a continuous transition to that order. So, there is agreement on that point, namely, that although the risks have always to be borne in mind and although we should not do anything which will retard economic development, but there is still a great deal which can be done in the direction of providing moral and material incentives to the large mass of the people and win their support for the Plan more wholeheartedly so that it will also be a factor in speeding up economic progress.

What are we doing about it? In the context of the circumstances in which we are placed we have not to spread out our effort too much. We have to direct our attention to a few significant points and our emphasis has to

be not on some kind of a notional equality but on equality of opportunity. That is one thing.

Another thing, which is more important in the human sense, is to bring about the realisation of a national minimum. Let all those people who suffer hardships and privations and who do not have a minimum provision for health, education, employment, housing, food etc., be provided with these things on some minimum scale that is, the national minimum. Of course, there are other things around it, that is, our great stress on trying to look after the weaker sections of the community. This stress has to be evident more and more in community development in the rural areas. Another way of helping these people and achieving that national minimum is to regulate the pattern of production. To the extent it is feasible and possible the effort has to be that the pattern of production is such that the essential goods needed by the common man are made available in sufficient quantities and the production of luxury and semi-luxury articles is restrained. That is the practical way of trying to secure these ends. In the Plans that we are now formulating we have that in view, namely, equality of opportunity and approach towards that minimum in some such way.

There has to be in the first place consideration for employment opportunity being extended as much as possible. We can assure the national minimum for sustaining life, through employment alone and not through doles. But that is one thing. Through large programmes for rural workers designed for utilization of manpower we want to move in that direction. There has to be diffusion of educational facilities generally, but specially those children, any young boy or girl among the poorer sections of the community who has got possibility and promise, should be helped to go up to the highest rung of the ladder by scholarships and in other ways.

[Shri Nanda]

In the matter of health something has been done. We think that in the course of the Third Five-Year Plan one very important thing, namely, drinking water facilities, should be made universal. No place should remain without any such facilities. These are small and simple things but together their effect is cumulative and far reaching.

This, Sir, is not a doctrinaire approach, and if for the purpose of getting these results, some people, those who have got the capacity, the richer sections, have to make more sacrifices, if they have to be called upon to give more, then there should not be any feeling at all that too much sacrifice is being exacted. It is not for doctrinaire purposes, but for human, social ends, and if they and all of us care for peace and stability and progress, these things have to be done, and I think we have all to be prepared for that. This was one thing on the general plane, in the matter of our approach, and I thought we might share our attitude with the House.

The hon. Member took up the question of population and dealt with it, at considerable length. We have been cognizant of the fact that population rising at such a fast rate is a menace. It is not the census enumeration which awakened us to that fact. We had, even before that, come to know that the population was increasing at a rate which was much more than we had thought of when we started the Second Five Year Plan. It was 408 million. That was our idea then, but we had a calculation made, a projection, which brought us to 431 million already. We knew that. The census disclosed that the actual figure was slightly higher, at 438 million, about 7 million higher. There is no question of complacency about it at all. These are startling figures. The question is: how are we going to deal with this phenomenon? There are two things. One is: what kind of action are we contemplating in order

that this tide is stemmed? Secondly, in relation to the Third Plan what are our proposals, arising out of this increase in population?

Regarding action, it is not very correct, not quite true, to say that there is any easy assumption on our side regarding the decline in birth rate. For the purpose of the Third Plan, practically no such decrease is assumed. For the period later, of course, it is done. And that is not to come automatically. It is understood that in order to bring that about, family planning will have to be pursued in a way somewhat better than so far, on a much more comprehensive scale. Intensive education and various things have to be done about it, apart from creating a general climate in favour of understanding of the problem in the minds of the people. That certainly will be done. The outmost effort will be made for that purpose.

As for the implications of it, the question is being asked again and again: are you going to revise the targets of the Plan because of this increase in population? Even in the Draft Outline of the Third Plan—I have got the figures here—the targets were fixed knowing the fact of the higher population as it was already confronting us, with a view to meet the needs of this large increase in population. I do not want to load the House with figures. I have got the figures of the per capita production of foodgrains, oilseeds, cloth and other articles in common use, and there is a very considerable step up. I do not think we need have any apprehension on that score, as long as these targets are actually implemented and realised. That is the more important thing, rather than any revision of the figures.

A much bigger problem which emerges from the increase in population which had already been visualised to a large extent, is the employ-

ment side of it. That is, we had thought of 15 million new entrants to be provided for, and actually, the Plan, as set out in the draft outline, met about 14 million, and then we gave a kind of assurance that something more would be done through special programmes to deal with the residue of one million. Now, if you take the direct proportion in respect of the census figures, it will be 15:3 million, but actually it will depend upon a closer examination and computation on the basis of age composition. This increase in population is not uniform in all the States, and it adds to the difficulty of the problem. In some States, the rise in population is of a far bigger order than in others. It is 34:30 in Assam, for example, and 32:94 in West Bengal, as against 9:73 in some other State. Therefore, in those States where this increase in population is of that order, the problem becomes very much accentuated, and therefore, our answer to that is that these programmes which we are thinking of for additional employment will be channelled more in those places. That will be our way of trying to help the States which are saddled with a larger population, to plan more, organise better those programmes for giving additional employment. This will have to be done certainly. The problem is not of a general kind, it will have to be considered at the local level. Places of higher intensity of population and unemployment will have to be identified and action directed towards them.

About employment, there were some more ideas which the hon. Member put out to assist us in improving the prospect of widening employment opportunities. He mentioned labour intensity versus capital intensity. I agree with him. My experience in the Irrigation and Power Ministry, for example, leads me to this conclusion that in several cases in projects machinery is being asked for which may do the job a little

more quickly, but it may not in respect of the real economic return, may make any very big difference. Now we have made up our minds that one way in which we want to improve the employment potential is to watch all these projects from that angle, namely whether the labour intensity and mechanisation aspects have been properly looked into in the formulation of those schemes.

Then there is the other thing, a trend, a kind of orientation, in favour of capital intensive equipment. Our engineers get their training outside. There to save a little labour by necessary capital intensively is a great achievement elsewhere, but here it is the reverse. Our engineers and technical personnel have not been oriented in the proper way. This is something which has certainly to be done more. A great deal of engineering talent has to be applied to the smaller things so that we can save capital and employ more labour. We have been considering these things.

The hon. Member has spoken also, on another aspect, namely maximising employment and incomes as against maximising surpluses. We want, of course, surpluses, but we have had that other approach in our common production programmes, helping the cottage industries and other small-scale industries, i.e., co-existence of techniques at varying levels.

I recall a great deal of criticism in some of the newspapers that we are wasting our resources by giving subsidies to ambar charkha and village industries. They forget that these resources go to provide just the food and the minimum of subsistence to a large number of people. If we want to save that, it should come from economies in the expenditure and consumption of those with higher standards of living. Therefore, to talk of subsidies as something of which we should be ashamed is wrong. We subsidise whom? We

[Shri Nanda]

subsidise our people, give them better tools, and the minimum requirements of living. Therefore, while we improve the techniques and do everything that is possible, the idea of minimising employment is there. We have that fully in mind.

13 hrs.

One aspect which the hon. Member urged with force was obsolete machinery coming from abroad. Some private industrialist try to get reconditioned machinery from outside, if they find it to their advantage. To talk that as a big point is not correct. In our basic industries like steel, power etc. We cannot afford it. The loss of efficiency even to the extent of 5 per cent on any offset any gain in capital investment even to the extent of 30 per cent of the cost. Possibly for years there may be loss in efficiency.

Coming to full utilisation the hon. Member made that a point and it is certainly an important point. It has not escaped our notice. The targets for various commodities and articles under the licensing arrangements are being based not on single shift, but on two-shifts. My information is that over a period of time two-shifts and three-shifts are increasing very much. Some of the idle capacity which arises out of non-availability of materials is a common problem which we are trying to meet.

He next drew our attention to the varying range of profits. Its significance is not possibly as much as the hon. Member believes. Varying profits are implicit in the whole arrangement of a competitive economy. Conditions under which undertakings grow up differ, older machines, newer machines, management differences etc. The real point is that sometimes the mismanagement goes to an extent that it threatens employment and it becomes a national issue. The Industries (Development and Regulation)

Act gives adequate powers to Government and they are also being exercised to an extent. Of course, it is not possible to look into every case. But where a thing assumes high dimensions, the powers are there and action is taken under them.

The question of exports was mentioned. There is a keen awareness about this and the targets we have put in the Draft Outline about export earnings will possibly have to be revised in an upward direction. We have to do more to make the country quality-conscious and cost-conscious, so that our exports may move up on a larger scale.

One more point and I shall conclude. My hon. friend Shri Mathur is castigating us on one particular issue every time there is an occasion. His criticism is about regional disparities and he has been asking: what are you doing? You say that this matter is still under study. I never said that this study would end soon. It would be under study at the end of the Third Five Year Plan also. It is a continuous matter. How can I make any promise? Nobody can say that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan all these regional disparities will disappear. The studies are continuous and the results are incorporated in the allocations made and in the design of the plans for the various States this has been taken into consideration. Every State which was backward before has been helped in various ways e.g., in the per capita size of the Plan. In the case of Rajasthan and other States which were backward it has been relatively much more.

An Hon Member: What is the percentage?

Shri Nanda: I have got the percentages. I thought I should not trend on the time of the Hon. Members. I shall circulate the percentages—there is a set of percentages

here. If you want just one figure I shall give it.

The all-India increase in *per capita* plan is 78.4 per cent, while in the case of Rajasthan it is 114.2 per cent.

An Hon. Member: What about Gujarat?

Shri Nanda: Then every other State will ask for it.

In regard to power, the all-India increase *per capita* is 120 per cent; in the case of Rajasthan it is 170 per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Either I have not been able to make myself clear to the hon. Minister, or he is not wanting to understand me.

Shri Nanda: I always want to understand him. If there is any error on my part I shall rectify it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We had a discussion with him. Then we have sent a letter to the Planning Commission eliciting certain information. It is only partial information when he says that the increase has been comparatively more. We have given him other facts. Take the total picture, the overall picture and see what has been done in the public sector, what has been done in the private sector and what result emerges. You say that our increase has been 170 per cent against the all-India increase of 120 per cent. But what was the position before. It was zero. Zero multiplied by zero remains zero; while one multiplied by five remains 5.

In regard to his second point, the only question I raised was whether the gap has widened or not, and whether the gap is not going to be still wider as a result of the Third Five Year Plan. This was a simple question I asked.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I shall conclude by saying that this is a simple matter,

but it is being unnecessarily complicated.

When we say that the *per capita* plan is so much more it means that there is no widening of disparities. It is a matter of narrowing of disparities. Although the total picture may be there it is made up of several composite parts, elements and ingredients. I brought in the question of power, because the hon. Member laid great stress on it. He said there is no power policy and that we are giving much more to large industries at cheaper rates. It is not so. I do not think on any considerable scale it was done. There was some kind of a feeling in some States to promote some industries and give them favourable terms for the power tariff. But it has not gone ahead, and it has not been done on any magnitude. On the other hand small-scale industries, especially agriculture, are being given preferential consideration. Since there cannot be a discussion on power and Rajasthan now, I can only give a brief view of the whole situation.

Sir, that is all that I have to say.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Before I go to other important observations on some of the specific matters relating to the Finance Ministry, I would like to make a reference to the radical change and psychological urges about which the Minister of Planning has made a reference today.

The people in the country are given an egalitarian direction under the Plan. I do not suggest that during the last two Plans steps have not been taken to remove the inequalities between man and man, between regions and regions, and between States and States. But there may be a difference of opinion about the pace of the removal of that disparity between man and man, between States and States and between one sector and the other sector. Therefore, while I am at one with the hon. Minister that steps are

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being taken towards the removal of the disparity and the march of the State towards an egalitarian direction, I only venture to suggest that there are some built-in inequalities in the State and in the administration, which is really anathema to all the egalitarian concepts we have.

I submit that the convenanted privy purses, which form a part of our Constitution, are nothing but a built-in inequality. I concede it was part of the covenant and part of the agreement. We do not suggest that they should not be implemented or that the privy purses should be stopped. But when you ask the common man to bear the burden and make sacrifices, when you are going on levying excise duties on a hundred and one articles of daily necessity and asking the common man to bear the sacrifice with good cheer, I say it is politically wrong, fiscally indefensible and, perhaps, morally undesirable that these privy purses should go tax-free. Therefore, I take this opportunity of submitting before Government that they should consider whether these privy purses should go tax-free. I understand that these Indian Rulers, as defined in article 366 of the Constitution, are paying some kind of Expenditure Tax; but the fact remains that this vast chunk of unearned income-tax free. Therefore, I would beg of the Finance Minister, when he comes before the House to justify the various direct and indirect taxes that he has proposed, that he may also consider whether these privy purses should not be taxed. (Interruption). A friend here tells me that it will be against the agreements that we have entered into. I have already spoken about that. Since the agreement that we entered into in 1948, the Government and the people have entered into a bigger contract with destiny to bring about a socialist state in the country. And I consider that if one set of agreements offends against another fundamental thing

that we have fixed for our destiny then those contracts and agreements must be amended, and have to be amended. After all, we know that in history various treaties have been treated as mere scraps of paper. Therefore, I do not attach any sanctity to any agreement when the time and context have changed.

Now I should like to come to another aspect which is almost a hardy annual when the Demands of the Finance Ministry come up before the House. It relates to Income-tax arrears and Income-tax evasion. Like the Brahma of the Upanishads one does not know what is really the extent of the Income-tax evasion. Prof. Kaldor says that it is Rs. 200 crores. Government concedes it is Rs. 30 crores. I think the real figure should be in-between the two. Rs. 200 crores may be highly exaggerated; Rs. 30 crores may be highly conservative. Therefore, the fact remains that a vast sum which should have accrued as Income-tax is being evaded.

I have gone through the reports of the Finance Ministry. I have not been able to find what steps Government have taken since these dramatic disclosures were made by Prof. Kaldor and Government conceded that the Income-tax evasion is of a substantial order. The time at my disposal being very short I would not further dilate on it, but I hope the Finance Minister will throw some light on this aspect which has been troubling us.

Coming to Income-tax arrears, there also the situation is very distressing. Annually, the average demand of Income-tax in this country is of the order of Rs. 240 crores. On 31st March 1959, the total Income-tax arrears were of the order of Rs 143.8 crores. That means, if the average annual

demand of Income-tax is of the order of Rs. 240 crores and if Rs. 143·8 crores stands as arrears, then a process of simple arithmetic will show that 65 per cent of the total effective demand goes in arrears. I do concede that the rule of law that we are having in this country affords various opportunities to the tax-payers to move courts by petitions, etc. and to get injunctions to avoid payment. But the fact remains that 65 per cent of your effective demands goes in arrears. I do hold and maintain that if the Income-tax administration is more streamlined, if the law is changed or suitably amended, if all this Income-tax which is legitimately due is realised, perhaps the Finance Minister will be spared the bitter duty of imposing excise duty on a hundred and one kinds of articles of daily necessity.

Apart from these Income-tax arrears, there is also another aspect which is known as the effective and non-effective demands of Income-tax. Again, the dividing line between effective demands and non-effective demands is highly illusory. We are told that some demands are effective only when they are realisable. But there are instances, and the Finance Minister must be knowing these better than I do, where huge amounts of Income-tax are being written off, because the assessee has no visible assets left or have left the country without clearing off their Income-tax. Therefore, on the one hand we find that the demands are non-effective and vast sums of Income-tax dues are written off, and on the other, large sums of Income-tax lie in arrears. And, of course, over and above that, there is the evasion.

I remember some time ago the Finance Minister saying that annually the pattern is that 75 per cent of the effective demand is realised and the remaining 25 per cent spills over to the next year. I will take this occasion to ask him to tell us as to why only 75 per cent is realised and why

not cent per cent. If the Income-tax law or procedure stands in our way, certainly we have to see that these laws and procedures are suitably amended. Under the existing procedure we should not give a tax holiday to those who are not in a mood to pay the tax, be it to the extent of 25 per cent or to the extent of 100 per cent.

Again, I maintain that it is politically wrong and fiscally indefensible that we allow this kind of people to go on evading and avoiding Income-tax, which is due to us.

I will now come to the Life Insurance Corporation. I am glad to see that its business has expanded. From 45.06 lakhs policies in 1954, today it has reached the figure of 66.80 lakhs of policies. The lapse ratio has also dwindled from 19.73 per cent in 1954 to 5.1 per cent in 1958. In connection with these lapses, I venture to submit that the LIC as well as Government should bring to bear a sympathetic attitude. If you go into the human aspect of all these lapses, you will find a tragic drama that is being enacted in every household to make both ends meet, so that the premia can be paid. These are lapses which are not deliberate; these lapses do occur because with this rising spiral of the living index, the cost of living going up and various other commitments coming in, these premia are not being paid. I would, therefore, beg of the Finance Minister to bring to bear some sympathetic attitude towards this aspect and give a direction to the LIC that they should bring to bear a more human and a more liberal outlook, so far as these lapses are concerned, and the policies may not just lapse technically because the premia could not be paid on a particular day.

When we come to the settlement of claims, we find that the picture is very disturbing. We would like to know why when the LIC is supposed to maintain a streamlined attitude

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towards business, such large numbers of claims should remain unsettled. In this context, I would like to invite the attention of the Finance Minister as well as of the House to page 71 of the Estimates Committee's report on the LIC, which has just been presented to the House. There, it is revealed that policies numbering 15,006 were outstanding for more than twelve months, that is, policies which had matured on account of death. If you take into account the pitiable considerations where death occurs and the fact that all the life-savings of the man went into buying a policy so that his dependants could be well looked after, and you find that the claims in respect of about 15006 such policies remain unsettled, then there is something basically wrong with the administration of the LIC. I would like the Finance Minister to tell us and to assure us that each of these arrears will be settled in no time, and I would beg of him to take a very serious note as to why in such cases, where the policies matured on account of death, this unduly long time of twelve months should be taken and yet they could not be settled. Various other figures have been given, and I do not wish to go into them, because the time at my disposal is very short. But I would like to emphasise once again that there should be no delay in the settlement of claims which arise on account of the death of the policyholder.

The working of the LIC also leaves much to be desired. Of course, the business is expanding, and it has to expand. It is not because the LIC has taken up the life insurance business, but because there has been an overall increase in the business activity all over the country. We have also got janata policies and so many other policies to make life insurance more popular, and, therefore, the business is expanding and it is increasing. But if the hon. Minister will kindly bear me out, he will realise that business expanding due to a

deliberate effort is something different from an automatic expansion of business.

For instance, if you look at the pattern of agents of the LIC, you will find that from 2,30,604 number of agents on 31.12.1958, the total number of agents today has been reduced to 1,48,255. If you go on reading the number of agents for life insurance, how on earth are you going to expand your business? We are told that these agents who have been deleted from the list of agents were not as effective as they should be and were not yielding as much quantum of business as they should. But here is a business organisation, and it should be their duty to see that the non-effective persons work much better so that they may give much better results, without just chopping them off from the list. On the one hand, when we know that agents are dwindling in number, on the other hand we find that class I officers are on the increase. I may just give the statistics of class I officers of the LIC. On 31st December, 1957, the number of class I officers in the LIC was 1,038. On 31st December, 1958, their number increased to 1,432. On 31st December, 1959, their number had increased to 1,479. I do not know what the figure was on 31st December, 1960. Therefore, on the one hand, when we find that class I officers are on the increase in the LIC, who practically do not procure business, on the other, we find that the real men who are to procure business are dwindling, and they are not being given the incentive that is due to them.

Again, not only the class I officers, but even superintendents, assistants, clerks and record-keepers are also increasing in number. Of course, there is some justification for increase; I do not deny it. When the business expands, of course, you have to expand your personnel also. But I think that even the most ardent supporter of the

LIC will not hesitate to say that the servicing of the LIC policies is most deplorable. It will not be in good taste to cite personal matters, but I know that if we write a letter, that is not even acknowledged, much less replied to, except before the lapse of a month. Previously, whenever premium became due, we used to receive premium notices. Perhaps, you, Sir, might also have received such premium notices in your life; in fact, any of us who has had any policy must have been receiving the premium notices before the premium were due. But, nowadays, the premium notices are not just sent, and if you do not send your premium, then your policy lapses. Therefore, I venture to submit that even though there may be some justification for expanding the personnel or the employees, steps should be taken not to lose sight of the fact that you are a monopoly, and you must be given full satisfaction to the consumers and to the policyholders who are really the lever of your progress.

I shall finish in just two or three minutes, and I shall not bother you to ring the bell. In this connection, I would like to know what has happened to those spurious scrips which the LIC had purchased in connection with the non famous or infamous Mundhra deal. We would like to know what the present position is. The number of scrips ran into thousands—it was perhaps 9000 or 7000; At this distance of time, one does not remember precisely. But we knew for certain that the scrips of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and Oslers could not be authenticated, and the hon. Minister may kindly take the trouble of acquainting the House with what has happened to all those nine thousand odd scrips which were supposed to have been spurious scrips and which had been purchased by the LIC in connection with the Mundhra deal.

Before I conclude. I shall take only a minute or two in regard to the pro-

blem of price. Of course, to touch upon the problem of price during the debate on the Demands of the Finance Ministry will be out of place, but since this relates to the very basis of our economic structure, and the Finance Ministry is largely connected with it, therefore, I venture to submit that Government have been following a very weak-kneed policy concerning the prices. Today, the problem remains that food prices are on the decrease, whereas two years back when the living cost index and the cost of the manufactured goods were rising. Government came and painted the agriculturist as the devil of the drama and said that it was on account of the increase of food prices that this overall increase had been taking place. But, today, the pattern has changed. Today, the food prices are on the decrease, whereas the prices of industrial raw materials are on the increase; for instance, in the case of cotton, raw jute, and oilseeds, the prices have registered new heights. I would like to know why Government have not taken action under the Essential Commodities Act, and why they have not control the prices and also ensured fair distribution, so that the prices could be brought down

Now, when you are increasing the cost of living index on account of the excise duties, it is your moral and political duty to see that the prices are kept under proper check and control. In that context, I venture to submit that all policies of selective credit control, all fiscal and monetary and other administrative policies which Government have pursued have resulted in failure and suspicion.

Before I conclude, I would only urge the Finance Minister to bring to bear upon this problem a more vital and a radical mind, so that prices are kept under proper check.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, in the few minutes available to me, I wish to make a few observations. I am glad that the Lok Sabha Secretariat has supplied us with summa-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ries of representations, letters, etc., regarding the Finance Bill, 1961, received by that Secretariat. Out of these, I want to draw attention only to two or three points or items which I consider as very important from my point of view. I do not mean thereby to say that the other points do not deserve the attention of the Finance Minister.

As we know, the budget proposals contain taxation proposals to tune of Rs. 60 crores, out of which Rs. 30 crores are to be raised by what they call customs and excise duties and the remaining by direct taxes. These customs and excise duties have created a good deal of trouble in the case of many minor industries and it is only in respect of some minor industries mentioned there that I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

For instance, there is an imposition of duty at Rs. 60 per loom in the case of four power looms. They represent that already the rates of staple fibre yarn have gone up from Rs. 22 per bundle of ten pounds to Rs. 34 per bundle. This abnormal rise of 50 per cent in yarn prices plus the increase by two-thirds of the existing excise duty on staple fibre yarn coupled with the fresh excise levy on four power looms will completely destroy this cottage industry. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will give due consideration to this point and see what relief can be given to them.

The second point, to which I wish to draw attention, relates to the levy of excise duty 10 per cent *ad valorem* on patent or proprietary medicines which the hon. Minister has imposed. I think this is a matter which concerns the health of the people. Also it will crush the small scale industries in this line. The representationists carrying on the business of manufacturing medicines on a small scale want exemption from the excise duty as they cannot compete with the big

manufacturers. This is another point which I want to bring to the hon. Minister's notice.

As regards the glass industry, I have already handed over to the hon. Minister a representation from the Gondia factory called the Onama factory. I find in this small summary that there are some other factories, the Co-operative Glass Industries, Rathi Glass Works, and Agarwal, Guru Nanak Sasani and Kalicharan Glass Works which also want small-size phials manufactured out of broken glass exempted from the excise duty. They also claim exemption in respect of those glass works which work on what they call the 'blow' system and not by the power system. I believe the 'blow' system is used in small works.

There is one thing more. I have received a long representation from the association of radio merchants. They have also made certain proposals. In fact, they have made an alternative suggestion by which, they say, the same amount can be realised by the Finance Minister. I will read that alternative proposal. It is as follows:

"All India Radio Merchants' Association, Opera House, Bombay, suggest alternative proposal for levy of specific excise duty on radio sets instead of duty *ad valorem*. They claim that their proposal would fetch the same amount of revenue as envisaged in the Finance Bill".

I want the hon. Finance Minister to examine this proposal carefully. If their statement is correct, I hope he will be able to give them relief in this matter.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will deal with one or two points relating to our planning. But before I take up those points, I would like to congratulate

the Planning Commission on the improvement that they have effected in drawing up the Third Five Year Plan. It was admitted in connection with the First Plan that for lack of sufficient data and also various imbalances existing at the time, the First Plan could not be drawn up in a proper manner. The Second Plan was an improvement on that position, but the Third Plan as drafted is definitely much better.

With the experience that we have gained in respect of the two Plans, it is necessary to see whether we have achieved the main objectives that we laid down when we entered the period of planned economy. The first question that I want to ask is whether the increased national income during this period of ten years has been equitably or at least reasonably distributed. It is gratifying to note that the national income of the country has gone up by 42 per cent and the per capita income by 20 per cent. But if we look at the break-up, we find that 50 per cent of the national income is contributed by agriculture which sustains about 70 per cent of our population. Therefore, in simple arithmetic, the per capita share of this income by the agriculturists is definitely much lower than that shared by the non-agriculturists. This is one thing that we have to see in the Third and the subsequent plans, namely, to bridge up this difference as much as possible.

Secondly, I come to the question of regional disparity. The hon. Planning Minister who spoke this morning said, of course, with reference to Rajasthan that the Planning Commission have tried to reduce regional disparity as much as possible. But I draw the attention of the House and also of the Planning Commission to one fact, that while that may be true in relation to some States, in some others the difference seems to be wider and wider. As an instance, I would refer to Assam. In Assam, the State national income has gone up by only 21 per cent. Compared to the increase of 42 per cent in the national income of India as a

whole, that shows a very sorry state of affairs.

Then let us look at the per capita income. While the per capita income in 1960-61 for India as a whole is Rs. 306 (on the basis of 1948-49 prices), that for Assam is only Rs. 271. Another distressing feature is that so far as Assam is concerned, the per capita income instead of increasing is decreasing. In 1958-59, the per capita income was Rs. 276; in the next year, 1959-60, it has gone down to Rs. 271. These are the figures which the State Finance Minister gave to the Assam Assembly last Budget session.

My submission is that the Planning Commission, while allocating funds to different States should see that these differences in per capita income and national income in different regions or States are bridged up from Plan to Plan.

There is another aspect. The Planning Minister referred to the increase in population; and some hon. Members have also spoken about the different aspects of the increase in population. Again, in the case of Assam, the increase has been colossal. It is as much as 34.3 per cent while the average for India is 21.1 per cent. Now, this increase in population has increased our responsibility, our burden in finding means of livelihood and employment to the new entrants in the field of employment. But, so far as Assam is concerned, it has created more difficulty, because, as I have shown earlier, their income is already low. And, as is known to this House, Assam is one of the States where there is little of industrialisation. Therefore, this increased population will have to be sustained by agriculture which is also at a very low ebb, particularly, in our State because it is subjected to floods, drought, and other drawbacks of agriculture and also other national calamities.

I will take another point so far as our Planning is concerned. It is this. The Prime Minister, while initiating

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the debate on the Draft Five Year Plan in this House in August last and also in the other House drew attention to this aspect and it is regarding implementation. It is not simply the amount of money that you spent on various schemes and projects that should make us complacent, because money alone will not lead us to a correct appraisal as to whether the goal that has been aimed at, the objective that has been aimed at, has been achieved. Therefore, it is necessary that constant appraisal and evaluation of the different projects is taken up.

During the Second Plan Period, the Planning Commission has done some job in this direction. But, what I want to submit is that this should be a regular feature, a regular process and every year an annual appraisal and the prospect of the Plan under different heads, in different sectors should be prepared and placed before the House so that the House may get a chance to examine them and be satisfied that our planning is going in the proper direction.

In 1968, so far as the Second Plan is concerned, they brought out *An appraisal and prospect* in May; and in September they brought out what they called *Re-appraisal of the Second Five Year Plan*. This is a very useful study. And, I have no doubt that the Planning Commission itself got various suggestions from different quarters; and the difficulties that the Planning Commission faced with regard to the Plan, to a great extent, were overcome because of these suggestions. Therefore, as the Prime Minister himself has stressed, I would suggest that this appraisal should be an annual feature as in the case of the Ministries. The reports of the Ministries do not give us a complete picture. And, therefore, if we get this annual appraisal from the Planning Commission, we will get a correct picture as to whether we are proceeding on proper lines.

Reverting back to the first point, namely the disparity, I would conclude by drawing the attention of the House to an assurance given by the Prime Minister in this House and also by the Planning Minister in the other House, during the August-September Session. He said that an expert committee will be set up to enquire into how exactly this additional income that has come to the country or *per capita* has spread. The Planning Minister also, in the other House, went a step further and said that the terms of reference of the proposed committee would be

"To report on trends in the distribution of income and wealth and in changes in the level of living during the First and Second Five Year Plans."

I do not know whether this expert committee has been set up. The House would like to know what are the exact terms of reference that have been placed before it, and when this report is expected by this House.

I would suggest that the terms of reference should not be merely confined to the distribution of income and wealth, but should also be to suggest how the Plan allocation should be redistributed so as to bring about the removal of the imbalances and disparities more and more in subsequent Plans.

One more point and then I will conclude. In our Plans we have seen that there are a lot of lacunae due to which the targets could not be achieved and the Plans could not be completed within the time specified. In some cases, we find that some essential parts were not taken into consideration when the original plans and estimates were made. That brings about disastrous results.

We had very high hopes regarding the Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh. But, from the report of the Estimates Committee that came

out only recently, we find that such a big scheme did not take into consideration the irrigation aspect of it. Out of 29,000 and odd acres, only 3,000 acres had perennial irrigation and the rest of it did not have irrigation facilities at all. And, besides that, whatever crop they had grown has been damaged by floods. No step was taken to know and no calculation was made as to whether this area is affected by floods, whether this area has got sufficient irrigation facilities, and, if not, whether it is possible to provide irrigation facilities. Otherwise, all these big schemes are not going to bring the full results that we want. It is only an illustration that I am giving. My only point is that our Plans should be integrated so that we can achieve the objectives fully and in time.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since yesterday many hon. Members have observed that in view of the growing population we should increase agricultural production. That is true, because agricultural production is the foundation of the rest of the planned development. Without it, it will be impossible to make the Plan successful. In respect of agricultural production, the hon. Minister, Shri S. K. Patil said yesterday while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that the achievement in respect of agricultural production is very big and he said about this big achievement in a very big way. Rather, he congratulated himself on that point. For example, he said that now the people are eating more and that they are eating very good food.

This reminded me of one thing. A few days back I met a friend of mine who is a chakkiwala. He has got a chakki. He met me very accidentally, and I asked him: "How are you carrying on your chakki business?" He replied that it is a very sad experience; nowadays the people have no foodgrains to bring to his chakki for grinding; they are carrying on somehow with Gajra, etc. So, he said

that the chakki business is running into losses. It means that the people have no foodgrains to grind. This is what the chakkiwala says. But the hon. Minister says that the people are eating more. I say therefore that some confusion is caused in my mind. The question before me, is, which of these things is true. I want to know also whether Shri S. K. Patil was speaking only about those who have everything and those who eat all the time or whether he was speaking about all the people in the country. That is also the question before me.

Now, if there is more production, and if the people do not get enough to eat as per the Chakkiwala, I must say that the distribution of that production is not equitable. The first thing is, whether there is more production. The second thing is, if there is more production, whether there is equitable distribution of that production. According to me, there is less production; so, what Shri Patil says is not 100 per cent true. Then, there is no equitable distribution of the wealth that is produced: this is 100 per cent true.

Therefore, what I say about production can be easily understood. Take, for example, the average yield per acre. The Food Minister said that the yield in India is 80 million tons. I do not know how these figures are determined. But so far as the assessment is concerned, I am not so sure about these figures. I say this because once I met a Tehsildar who collects all these figures. I asked him how he gathers these figures. He said that they go to a particular area in a particular revenue circle; that they choose a particular land—of course it is a fertile land—and they fix the average yield, and that yield is made applicable to the rest of the plots. If the figures are collected in this way, I am sure that the figures supplied here are surely not true; they are not correct. They are wrong figures.

An Hon. Member: False figures.

Shri D. A. Katti: So, the production figures are doubtful. Even if, for argument's sake, we accept that these production figures are all right, even then, according to the Government figures, the average yield per acre is just quarter of a ton, whereas in the rest of the world, in other countries, the average yield is two tons or more per acre. The production is thus eight times more than what we produce here. Therefore, you cannot be proud of what you have gained here.

An Hon. Member: Is it China?

Shri D. A. Katti: In many other countries, the production is greater; the average yield is greater:—England, America, Canada, etc. For instance, Japan is producing still more; its average yield is much more than here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not discussing now the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

Shri D. A. Katti: I am speaking about planning.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Both are together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, some broad features about planning may be given. Otherwise, these figures are not relevant here. The Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture were already discussed. These points were more relevant there.

Shri D. A. Katti: I have said earlier that our Plan cannot be successful or will not be successful unless we get more of agricultural production. That is what I said. I am speaking about planning and not about the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Yesterday, Shri S. K. Patil said that we must take into account the increase in agricultural production. He also compared the acreage that has been brought under cultivation here, with the acreage in other countries. In that connection he also said that we are now able to cultivate 41 per cent of the total area of the land whereas in America it is only 14 per cent. But at the same time, we must take into consideration the size of the country and the population. In the USA, there are about 20 crores of people, whereas here we are 43 crores; and the USA is about three times bigger than India. That is why we cannot be satisfied with 41 per cent. I am only pointing out that they have reclaimed only 14 per cent. of the total area and we have reclaimed 41 per cent. This was what Shri S. K. Patil said yesterday. But it is not a matter for pride. We must be able to produce more and bring more land under cultivation. There are six crores of acres lying waste in our country, and from Shri Patil's speech, it appears that he is not willing to reclaim more land. That would be a suicidal policy.

Having said so much about agricultural production. I would like to refer to one more aspect. Our Constitution has given us political freedom, and there is a pledge that we have made to the people, namely, that we would give them economic freedom also, which we have not yet done. Without economic freedom and social freedom, political freedom will have no meaning. The question is whether we are moving in that direction at all. My reply is that we are not moving in that direction. We are not trying to have that equitable distribution, and that is why the Plan is meant for a few people only. The Plan is not meant for all the people.

I would now quote one or two examples to show how the common man is suffering. My area is a tobacco-growing area and there are

many tobacco merchants. There are big merchants and also petty merchants. I am told that the Central Board of Revenue has made a rule that if anyone wants to deal in tobacco, he must furnish a personal security. The Government is not satisfied with sureties. A person who wants to deal with tobacco must also furnish his personal security. It means that one who owns property can alone carry on this trade, and one who has not got any property cannot have this trade at all. This is how the common man suffers. Generally, the common man, the petty merchant, takes some money from the big merchants and makes some purchases and then sells the things to somebody else and thus makes his livelihood.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought that furnishing of personal security is much easier than other sureties.

Shri D. A. Katti: But for that, one must own property. Without property, one cannot furnish any personal security. There are many people who are not having properties, that is, immovable properties, and they are mostly petty merchants belonging to the Scheduled Castes, and they are deprived of the trade facilities. This is how the common man is not allowed to have any benefit in the trade.

I would like to quote another example. There is so much demand for hand-made shoes in the Communist countries. There are people in Delhi and Agra who manufacture shoes, who are known as *chamars*. They manufacture shoes and they supply them to individual capitalists and also to the National Small Industries Corporation. The Corporation and the individual capitalists purchase the shoes from these manufacturers. But there is one association of these people who manufacture these shoes, they offer to export shoes. They approached the State Trading Corporation with the request that the orders to supply the shoes to the foreign countries should be placed with them. But the State Trading Corporation said that it is

the policy of the Government not to have any third agency; there are already two agencies, namely, one individual capitalist and the National Small Industries Corporation. It is the policy that the order should be placed with these two agencies only and not with the third. The capitalist is getting the benefit there; the Corporation is getting the benefit whereas that benefit is denied to the people who actually manufacture the shoes. This is how the common man, the poor people, are being denied all these benefits.

14 hrs.

Same is the case in respect of small industries. I have forgotten to bring the report of the Community Development Ministry, but if you go through the average achievements given there, you will find that in respect of small and village industries, nothing has been done. Some tools have been furnished. I do not remember, but if you read it, you will find that there is nothing done practically in respect of small and village industries. 70 per cent of the people are agriculturists and out of them 30 per cent are landless agricultural labourers. Their problem has to be solved. They are unemployed for the greater part of the year and some employment is needed for them. If you encourage small and village industries, it is possible to give them some employment. In that respect, Government have not done anything; whatever has been done is too negligible and that is not done in any way to solve the problem of unemployment of these people. This is how the common man is being deprived of all the benefits of the Plan. Therefore, I am constrained to say that the Plan is meant for the few, for the haves and not for the poor people.

One more point I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister is about the tobacco business. Some licence known as *mahar* concession licence are issued to the people in Belgaum district which is my area. These licences are issued to the

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scheduled castes people and with the help of these licences, they go and collect a variety of tobacco known as the *gual* tobacco. I do not know whether you know that variety. The scheduled caste ladies go from field to field and collect *gual* leaves. If they do not collect it, the farmer will not collect it and it will go waste. In order to facilitate them to collect these leaves, the licence is given.

Now there is a restriction put on those people that they should get the survey number of the plots in order to collect the *gual* leaves. The farmers themselves do not know the survey numbers of their own plots. It is not possible for these scheduled caste ladies, who are illiterate, to know the survey number. They are being asked to get the survey number of the particular plot and also obtain the signature of the farmer. It is not at all possible. I told the Superintendent or the Deputy Superintendent that it is not practicable and if they insist on that, there will not be any collection of the *gual* tobacco and thereby there will be loss of revenue to Government. But even then the whim prevails there. The central excise inspectors can enter any house of a scheduled caste man to find out whether there is any such *gual* tobacco. In that way, harassment is being caused to the people. I hope the Minister will look into this matter.

Lastly, a certain friend of mine has written a short letter, which I would like to read. He says:

"The warehouses run by the Central warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporations do not at present provide storage facilities to tobacco on the ground that under the National Agriculture and Warehousing Act, they are prohibited from extending such facilities to tobacco. The definition in the Act of 'agriculture produce' does not include tobacco. To enable

the warehouses to extend storage facilities to tobacco, it is necessary to amend the definition of 'agriculture produce' to include tobacco also. This will facilitate tobacco growers."

He has asked me to kindly request the Union Minister for Excise to take all necessary actions and to amend this definition to provide storage facilities for tobacco. I think a representation has also been sent to the Minister. I request the Minister to take these things into consideration and do the needful.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अर्थ मंत्रालय की मांगें रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। अभी हाल ही में योजना मंत्री जी ने पिछड़े प्रदेश और अविक्तित प्रदेशों के बारे में फिर अपने भाषासन को दुहराया है कि उसकी ओर हम विशेष ध्यान देंगे। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे थोड़ी इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायत है और वह यह है कि पिछड़े अनुभव के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ इस ओर प्लानिंग कमिशन चिंतित है और कुछ जांच-पड़ताल भी हो रही है कि पिछड़े हुए और अविक्तित क्षेत्रों का कैसे सुधार किया जाये और उनको भी दूसरे प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में बराबरी पर लाया जाये। उसके लिये चिंतित होते हुए भी कुछ प्रदेशों की ओर ध्यान जाता है और कुछ की ओर नहीं जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मध्यप्रदेश जिससे कि मैं आता हूँ और जिसके कि बारे में अधिकृत रूप से कुछ तथ्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, उसके बारे में ही कहूँगा कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और इस विशाल प्रदेश को बनाने में जिन कर्माचारों का हाथ रहा है उसमें से हमारे माननीय अर्थ मंत्री भी एक हैं। यह भी उनके बनाने वालों में से

एक थे । रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमिशन ने भी इस बड़े प्रदेश को बना कर के देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और यहां के साधन, खनिज साधन, वन के साधन और मैनपावर आदि सबसे यह आशा की थी कि यह एक अच्छे प्रदेश की उन्नति में काफी योग दे सकेंगे और बड़ा उन्नत क्षेत्र बनेगा । लेकिन इतने बड़े प्रदेश की जो उसके आसपास दूसरे बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश बम्बई, गुजरात, आंध्र, और उत्तर प्रदेश हैं, यह सब बड़े-बड़े प्रदेश लग हुए हैं, उनसे अगर इसकी तुलना की जाये और देखा जाये तो यह जो कि देश के बीच मध्य भाग में एक बड़ा प्रदेश है यह कई बातों में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है और यदि प्लानिंग कमिशन और हमारे अन्य मंत्री जो इसकी पिछड़ी हुई स्थिति की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते तो मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि इस दौड़ में जहां दूसरे प्रदेश आगे बढ़ जायेंगे वहां यह हिस्सा जिसको कि हम अधिक विकसित करना चाहते हैं और जल्दी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वह हमारा भाग इस देश का बहुत पीछे रह जाने वाला है, कमजोर रहने वाला है और यह कमजोरी उस प्रदेश की ही नहीं होगी बल्कि यह सारे देश की कमजोरी होगी ।

दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । हमने देखा कि प्लानिंग कमिशन की जो तीसरी ड्राफ्ट रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई उसके अनुसार दूसरी योजना के काल में पिछड़े प्रदेशों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया । जो खासतौर से स्केयर्सिटी एरियाज हैं उनको उन्नत करने के लिये कुछ राज्यों को स्पेशल ग्रांट्स दी गईं । राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे स्केयर्सिटी एरियाज में सुधार कार्य करने के लिये और उनमें परमानेंट इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिये विशेष ग्रांट्स दी गई हैं । लेकिन उन स्पेशल ग्रांट्स को मध्यप्रदेश को देने के बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं है । अब यह तो ठीक है कि मध्यप्रदेश

में भ्रष्ट की कमी नहीं है लेकिन एक भ्रष्ट की ही तो प्रबल नहीं है । वहां पर भ्रष्ट के अलावा दूसरी समस्याएं हैं, दूसरे प्रश्न हैं और बड़े जटिल प्रश्न हैं जिनकी कि ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है लेकिन उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और उसमें मध्यप्रदेश की प्रबलता का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है । दूसरे राज्यों को स्पेशल ग्रांट्स दी गई हैं ।

सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में हम कैसे पीछे रहे यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं । सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान में मध्यप्रदेश के वास्ते १६० करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन खर्च सिर्फ १५० करोड़ हुआ । अर्थात् ४० करोड़ और ६० लाख रुपया मध्यप्रदेश को कम दिया गया । अब इसके लिये अन्य मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि इसमें राज्य का दोष है लेकिन मैं इसे बहुत जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें राज्य का दोष नहीं है बल्कि दोष केन्द्र का और प्लानिंग कमिशन का है । हमारे राज्य में प्लान के प्रथम वर्ष में ही जितना रुपया मुकरंर हुआ या उतना वह पूरा खर्च नहीं कर पाया । सन् ५६-५७ के लिये हमारी सीलिंग खर्च करने के वास्ते ३२ करोड़ और ८० लाख रुपये मंजूर हुई थी जिसमें से कि सिर्फ १८ करोड़ और ८७ लाख रुपया खर्च हो सका और पूरा रुपया खर्च न होने के कारण है । एक तो वह रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का पहला साल था और बिन्ध्य, महाकौशल, मध्यभारत और भोपाल आये । कैपिटल नागपुर से हटा कर भोपाल आया । जबलपुर, रायपुर, ग्वालियर, इंदौर, भोपाल और रीवा इतनी जगहों पर अलग-अलग आफिसेज थे । अब इधर से उधर वागज-यत्तर जाने में सारा ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अत्यवस्थित हो गया था । इंडस्ट्रीज डिस्टोकेट हो गई थी और सड़कों और रेलों की व्यवस्था के प्रभाव के कारण एकीकरण बराबर नहीं हो सका और जिसकी कि वजह से रुपया पूरा खर्च नहीं हो

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

सका। इन सब कारणों से पहले साल तो जरूर रुपया पूरा खर्च नहीं हो सका लेकिन अगले सालों के बारे में यह शिकायत नहीं की जा सकती है और अगले सालों में यह हालत नहीं रही। मैं आंकड़ों के द्वारा बतलाना चाहता हूँ। १९५७-५८ में २७ करोड़ सीलिंग मुकर्रर हुई। उसके अग्रेस्ट स्टेट ने २७.३५ करोड़ खर्च किया। १९५८-५९ में ३१.७२ करोड़ सीलिंग थी और ३२.१६ करोड़ खर्च हुआ। १९५९-६० में ३४.२२ करोड़ सीलिंग निश्चित हुई और उस के अग्रेस्ट ३५.१६ करोड़ स्टेट ने खर्च किया। १९६०-६१ के लिये ३६.५१ करोड़ रुपया मंजूर हुआ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें से एक पाई भी बचने वाली नहीं है। गत वर्ष में भी पूरा रुपया खर्च हुआ। इस अवस्था में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब गत वर्षों में राज्य पूरे रुपये को खर्च करने में समर्थ था और उसमें क्षमता थी, तो फिर क्यों रुपये को कम किया गया और विभिन्न समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये प्रदेश को केन्द्र की ओर से पूरी मदद क्यों नहीं मिली।

जहाँ तक स्टेट के रिसोर्सिज का संबंध है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि १९०.९० करोड़ रुपये में से स्टेट का कोटा था ४७.७० करोड़ रुपये और सेंटर का कोटा था १४३.२० करोड़ रुपये। इसमें ४७.७० करोड़ के अग्रेस्ट स्टेट ने ५४.६५ करोड़ रुपये का इन्तजाम किया। इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि चूंकि स्टेट अपने रिसोर्सिज नहीं जुटा सकी, इसलिये सेंटर कैसे वे। इसके मुखबले में सेंटर ने १४३.२० करोड़ रुपये में से केवल ९४.४० करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की।

यह मेने दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का बोझ सा चित्र आपके सामने रखा है।

इससे स्पष्ट है कि हम काफी पीछे रह गये हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३०० करोड़ रुपये हमारे राज्य के लिये मंजूर हुए हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रदेश की प्रावलम्ब को देखा जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक एरिया का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे प्रदेश को सारे देश का १२.७९ परसेंट एरिया मिला है। पापुलेशन की दृष्टि से सारे देश की पापुलेशन का ७.३ परसेंट हमारे प्रदेश में है और उममें में भी लगभग ९० लाख आदिवासी, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज हैं।

कृषि की दृष्टि से भी हमारा प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। हमारा सारा देश ही कृषि-प्रधान देश है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो कृषि ही मुख्य व्यवसाय है और उममें भी हम बैकवर्ड हैं, क्योंकि हमको ज्यादातर मानसून पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। सैंकड़ प्लान के अन्त में हमारे यहाँ इरिगैटेड एरिया ७.३ परसेंट है, जोकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम है, जबकि सारे देश में इरिगैटेड एरिया १९ परसेंट है।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): In Gujarat it is only 5 per cent.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : ठीक है, गुजरात में पांच परसेंट होगा।

Shri Morarji Desai: In Maharashtra it is only 6 per cent or so.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मध्यप्रदेश में भी एरीकल्चरल है। वहाँ इतनी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं। गुजरात में इंडस्ट्रीज काफी हैं।

श्री मो० बा० ठाकुर (पाटन) : कौन सी इंडस्ट्री है, सिंचाये टेक्सटाइल के ?

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : वहाँ टेक्स्टाइल बहुत ज्यादा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहां तेल निकला है ।

श्री राबे लाल व्यास : लेकिन दूसरी बातों को देखिये । हमारे यहां मिनरल रिसोर्सिज कितने हैं । सरकार की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि हमारे यहां काफी मिनरल्स हैं । क्या बगैर पैसे के उनको एक्सप्लायट किया जा सकता है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेंसाई : स्टील मिल है ।

श्री राबे लाल व्यास : इसके साथ ही साथ हम सड़कों के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं । हमारे यहां १,००० स्क्वेयर-माइल्स में कुल ११ मील सड़कें हैं, जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में १,००० स्क्वेयर-माइल्स में ३१ मील सड़कें हैं । ये सैकंड फाइव थीयर प्लान के एंड के फिगर्स हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ । दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी सड़कें कम हो सकती हैं । कहा जा सकता है कि राजस्थान में भी कम हैं । लेकिन राजस्थान में पहाड़ नहीं हैं । हमारे यहां पहाड़ हैं, नदियां हैं और उन पर जगह-जगह पर पुल चाहिये । यह इतनी बड़ी प्राप्ति है कि हमारे प्रदेश को सड़कों के विषय में बाल-इंडिया स्तर पर लाने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये चाहिये । बारिश के समय लोग एक गांव से दूसरे गांव जा नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि पुल नहीं हैं । सड़कों की बात तो भलग रही, पुल भी नहीं बन सके हैं । उनके निचे करोड़ों रुपये की जरूरत होगी । नागपुर प्लान के सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है कि हमने टारनेट्स ऐबीव कर लिये हैं और हम घासे बड़े हैं । लेकिन एक भलग प्रदेश के हिसाब से देखें, जोकि देश के बीच में स्थित और सारे ग्राम-वास के प्रदेशों से जिनका संबंध है । यहां से वहां गांव पहुंचाने के लिये सड़कों वगैरह की जरूरत होती है । इस महान् समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है ।

श्री हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हम हर गांव में ट्रिफिंग वाटर देना चाहते हैं । मैं कुशों की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । हमारे यहां ११,००० ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां कोई भी कुश नहीं है और १५,८०० ऐसे गांव हैं, जिनको अगर गहरा न किया जायेगा, तो उनसे बार-बार पानी नहीं मिल सकता । हमारे यहां १६,००० ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां इनसफिशेंट वाटर है । उससे पूरा नहीं हो सकता है । यह एक कालोसल प्राप्ति है । करोड़ों रुपये इन गांवों में कुशों की समस्या को हल करने के लिये चाहिए, लेकिन मुश्किल से दो, डार्ड करोड़ रुपये बच फाइव थीयर प्लान में प्रोवाइड किया गया है ।

हमारे यहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र है । बस्तर में जो घटना घटी, उसके विषय में आपने सुना । हमारे यहां बहुत निरक्षरता है, हम दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में साक्षरता में बैकवर्ड हैं । इसलिये इन भोले-भाले लोगों को कई लोग उकसाते हैं । अगर लोग शिक्षित नहीं होंगे, तो वे देश की सम्पत्ति और पैदावार को कैसे बढ़ायेंगे । इस और भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

मैं निवेदन करना कि ला एंड ग्रैंड की प्राप्ति भी हमारे यहां है और कैपिटल भी हमारे यहां की प्राप्ति है । इन सारे प्राप्ति की और देखने की जरूरत है । हम सामाजिक दृष्टि से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं और, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, हमारे यहां आदिवासी और हरिजन बहुत ज्यादा हैं । यदि इस बैकवर्डनेस, अनडेवलपमेंट और अविकसितपन की ओर ध्यान देकर इसको एक ए स्पेशल प्राप्ति दीट नहीं किया जायेगा और इसके निचे विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तो मुझे यह है कि इस दौर में हमारा प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, बहुत पीछे रहने वाला है ।

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

हमारे यहां भलाई और हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स बनाए गए हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां के नौजवान उनमें लिये जाय, लेकिन कैसे लिये जा सकते हैं, जब तक कि वहां टेक्निकल एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था न होगी। इतने बड़े प्रदेश में थर्ड फ्राइव यीअर प्लान में कुल पांच टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट दिये गये हैं। हम लोगों को कृषि के प्रतिरिक्त दूसरे धंधों में लगाना चाहते हैं और बेरोजगारी को मिटाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी कैसे मिटेगी, जब तक लोगों को दूसरे धंधे अपनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं किया जायेगा।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक होने जा रही है और पिछड़े प्रदेशों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। इसलिये मध्यप्रदेश के विशेष प्रश्नों के बारे में—ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न है, एजुकेशन का प्रश्न है और विशेषकर रोड्स का प्रश्न है, जिनके बारे में हम बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, आवागमन के साधन बड़े कठिन और दुर्लभ हैं, काफ़ी नदियां और नाले हैं, थोड़ी-थोड़ी दूर पर कई नदी नाले मिलते हैं—ध्यान दिया जाये और विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाये। तभी यह प्रदेश आगे बढ़ सकेगा और देश का एक अछड़ा भाग बनेगा और उससे देश की उन्नति में बहुत बड़ा सहयोग मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना भासन ग्रहण करता हूं।

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have completed two Five Year Plan periods and have entered into the Third Five Year Plan period. Our Plans, I submit, are a moral equivalent to war which we are waging against poverty, backwardness, low standards of living, etc., and we propose to secure the

socio-economic welfare of 438 millions of people within a democratic set-up. The State naturally plays a very active role in this work, and it looks after its own investment as well as the economic activity in the private sector also.

Taking both the Plans together, agricultural production rose by 35 per cent, industrial production increased by 80 per cent, national income by 40 per cent, rate of investment rose from 5 to 11 per cent per annum, and under the Third Five Year Plan the objectives are: self-sufficiency in foodgrains, increase in agricultural production, expansion of basic industries like steel, fuel and power, establishment of machine-building plants, utilisation to the fullest extent of the man-power resources and expansion in employment opportunities.

Sir, it is proposed that there should be more even distribution of economic power. The rate of investment will go up in the Third Five Year Plan from 11 to 14 per cent. In agriculture—I shall just refer to only one thing—we propose to achieve self-sufficiency in the Third Five Year Plan and produce about 100 million tons of foodgrains. I submit that we should maximise in the utilisation of the irrigation facilities provided under the various projects—major, medium and minor—and at the same time provide for fertilisers. This is the crux of the problem, and I request the Finance Ministry and other Ministries concerned, that in the matter of starting fertiliser factories each State should be provided with at least one fertiliser factory.

Then, with regard to industries, we want to strengthen the base. There is a Plan outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector. In the private sector, it is proposed to invest about Rs. 4,000 crores. Regarding the resources, it is heartening that deficit-financing has been reduced during the period of the Third Plan. We remember well that during the course of the discussion on the Second Plan there was criticism

about taking recourse to deficit financing to the extent of about Rs. 1,200 crores. Actually it came to Rs. 1,175 crores. Now, during the Third Plan, we propose to have Rs. 550 crores from this source. Another heartening feature is that the Finance Minister has been able to envisage Rs. 2,200 crores by way of foreign assistance. In the First Plan it was only Rs. 982 crores. This shows that we are creating confidence in other countries and in our own country and that we are well on the way to achieving our targets of industrialisation.

In industrialisation we want large, medium and small-scale industries. It is not possible to start large-scale industries in every place. We have got 5,80,000 villages and out of the 438 million people 83 per cent live in villages. So, out of every 6, 5 live in the villages and 4 out of that 5 are dependent on agriculture. Large-scale organised industries account for half of the net output from manufactures, that is to say, about Rs. 1100 crores. These large-scale organised industries and mines employ 4 million people. The small-scale industries employ thrice this number, or about 12 million people. The role of the cottage and small-scale industries is very great. They provide employment and help in the equitable distribution of the national income. There is also effective utilisation and mobilisation of our resources, capital, skill and manpower. It also counteracts the threat that we see towards greater and greater urbanisation.

In this context, I would like to refer to handlooms, which constitute the largest cottage industry in India. It employs 75 lakhs of people directly and another 75 lakhs of people indirectly. It is not opposed to modern scientific methods. By encouragement of handloom I do not mean that the out-moded and unscientific type of handlooms should be encouraged. Those who are working in the handloom sector are anxious to introduce the latest and modern methods of

scientific devices so that production per loom may be doubled or trebled. At the same time, they are also anxious that the people who are actually working in the various handloom industries should not be thrown out of employment.

There are about 28 lakhs of handlooms in our country and out of these 22 lakhs are commercial. One-fifth of them are working on higher counts, that is, 40 counts and above. There is a proposal now that an excise levy should be made on the supply of yarn of 40 counts and above to the handlooms. There is a handicap of 15 per cent increase in the price of yarn. In 1958 it was computed that the handicap was 11 per cent, and to offset this handicap rebates were given on the sales of handloom cloth at the rate of 12 nP in Bombay 9 nP in other areas. Now this rebate has been reduced to 5 nP with respect to retail sales and 3 nP with respect to wholesale sales, and thus the competitive capacity of the handloom cloth as against the cloth produced in the larger mills has been reduced. Moreover, there has been a rise in the price of yarn also. I learn from some of the handloom weavers that they are compelled to go even to the black-market and pay 5 to 10 per cent higher to secure yarn which is needed for their looms.

The excise duty of 15 nP per kilogram, it is expected, would bring about Rs. 64 lakhs per annum. Considering the fact that the handloom cloth, especially the finer variety of handloom using 40 counts and above is a good foreign exchange earner and there is a good demand for this cloth in other countries, particularly in Africa, I would humbly submit to the Finance Minister that he should consider this matter sympathetically and drop this proposal for levy of excise duty on yarn supplied to these handlooms. We are giving every year about Rs. 5 crores as loans or grants to handloom industry. By taking away this sum of Rs. 64 lakhs from them every year and then giving them Rs. 5 crores, you are creating so much of dissatisfaction

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

in them, which is very undesirable. I submit earnestly and humbly that a proper climate should be created by which the handloom sector feels confident that it can go about in the present set-up with its work and its employment position will not suffer. I submit that the yarn which is supplied to the handloom weavers, as also the art silk and staple fibre yarn consumed by the handloom industry should be exempted and that no excise levy should be made on them.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): I have moved a number of cut motions in order to submit these points for the consideration of the Finance Ministry. First of, all I would like to submit that our economic development has been rather uneven and lop-sided. The inequality and social disequilibrium are still persisting. Rather, they have been accentuated after the two Plans. Our economic progress has been rather too slow and too little. We have not been able to break the inertia and we have not been able to mobilise the creative forces in our country. We are still living on the subsistence level and we are far away from the affluent society of the West. Government have been speaking about the socialistic pattern of society and an egalitarian society, but we are far away from it.

The expected rise in the national income after the Second Plan is estimated to be about ten per cent. For the Third Plan the estimate is about fifteen per cent which means an annual increase of only 3.5 per cent. That is why I say that our rate of economic development is too slow. There has been growing urbanisation all over India and increasing concentration of wealth in a few hands. This will not lead us to socialism or the socialistic pattern of society. Moreover, there is likelihood of further aggravation of the disparity in productivity and income between the over-crowded rural India and the rapidly-advancing urban India. We find also that in some of the back-

ward regions of our country the economy has remained stagnant for the last 10 to 12 years. The rate of development and growth of our economy has been, of course, high in some States and very low in some other States and Union Territories. I will not go into the figures here. Professor Raj of the Delhi School of Economics has observed that in the last decade significant increases in per capita income has taken place only in a few States and as much as 30 per cent of the increase in total income during this period has accrued to the higher income groups.

We understand that the public sector in India produces only 10 per cent of the national income. The rest of the production is done by the private sector, by individual producers. As I have already pointed out, according to Professor Raj of the Delhi School of Economics, there has been considerable increase in the income of the middle and upper classes. But, the savings have not increased proportionately. Direct taxation amounts to only 3 per cent and indirect taxation amounts to 10 per cent of the national income.

Sir, according to the budget estimates of 1961-62 the Government proposes to raise Rs. 58 crores by way of new indirect taxation, whereas only Rs. 3 crores are to be raised by way of new direct taxation. On one hand, the middle-man's coffee is going to be taxed and the poor man's betel nut is also to be taxed, on the other hand the rich companies are allowed to donate or spend on charities upto Rs. 1 lakh and tax holidays are also going to be given to the new hotels to be started. This will never lead to an egalitarian society. This will never lead to emotional integration of which we speak a lot. To ask the common people to bear a heavy burden for the development of our economy at this stage is quite unjust.

Sir, I submit that our policy should be to increase our domestic resources.

More than 30 per cent of our resources are being brought from outside and there is a great scope for increasing our domestic resources and for raising our productivity. I also submit that there is sufficient scope for the limitation of conspicuous consumption out of the capital gains and high incomes, and direct taxation should be resorted to to increase our resources more and more.

Sir, the increase in our national income is rather illusory because the value of the rupee has gone down to 4 annas. The national income is not proportionate to the amount of increase in prices. I submit that we have to do something to arrest the rise in prices. It is rather difficult to attain the objectives of our Plan if the prices go on increasing in this way. The Government says that it is a temporary phase and that the poor man has also to pay for the high cost of living. But, then, Sir, how much burden have they to bear? These rich people have also to bear a proportionate amount of sacrifice and for that it is necessary that we should have a stabilised price structure. We have to stabilise the prices of foodgrains, clothings and other essential commodities. In this respect, we are very much concerned at the helplessness of the Reserve Bank of India to control prices. This is the highest monetary authority of the country, but they have not been able to control the prices. Of course, there are other non-monetary factors. There are a lot of social sharks like hoarders, black marketeers, profiteers, racketeers and tax-evaders who have been working at all levels. They have also devoured a huge portion of our national income and they have prevented the even distribution of our national income. So Sir, I am of the opinion that the Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the public should make a concerted effort to hold the price line in order to make the Third Plan a success.

I cannot also approve of the Government's effort to lay so much emphasis on export drive. Of course, I can understand that our exports

should pay for the imports that we are making. But the pattern of world exports is changing every day and Japan and UK are also facing the same problem. The trend of our exports is changing in the composition as well as behaviour. We are devising some short-term solutions like better salesmanship, improvement of quality, etc. but this will not pay in the long run because our exports are sure to decline in the long run. So, we have to find out some way to balance our imports and exports. We have, if necessary, to reduce our imports because our export drive is not an end in itself, but it is only a means for our economic development.

I have got a word to say about the LIC. There has been a great change in the working of the Life Insurance Corporation after nationalisation. It is good that the business has increased by 90 per cent. But, it has not achieved the target as yet. As regards the working of the Corporation, I may say it is far from satisfactory. The services rendered to the policy-holders are disappointing. I have had my own experience. I am told that there have been a lot of complaints regarding the non-issue of the notices and the delay in the issue of receipts. I have also had another peculiar experience. I took a policy in 1948 and it was to mature by 1963. When I was in jail last winter, I could not pay about two or three premiums and they told me that the policy had lapsed. Formerly, even in those circumstances we could easily revive the policy if we filled in a form and paid all our dues. I have paid all my dues and I have done everything necessary for the revival of the policy. But, then, I was told that I had to report my discharge from Jail and then only they will take action. It is about six months now that they have not taken any action. This is the state of affairs in the LIC. How will the poor people judge the working of the public sector undertaking like the LIC on such performances? The machinery is rather a bureaucratic one and there is a lot of room for improvement in its

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

working. I submit that efficiency and promptness of service to policy-holders should improve. Otherwise, there is no future for this Corporation.

I have got one point regarding the development of the North-East Frontier of India. Especially in Assam Valley, lot of development works are being undertaken; they are going ahead with industrialisation also. But, in NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizo Hills and in the hill districts of Cachar and Tripura, in all these areas, the development work, specially the industrialisation work has been totally neglected. There is no power development scheme; there is no industrial scheme. Small industries are there. But, they want the necessary opportunity for increasing their standard of living and for increasing the employment potential. If these areas remain undeveloped, if the people are deprived of equal opportunities of employment as well as a rising standard of living, it is very difficult to imagine that there will be an emotional integration of the minority communities and the linguistic minorities in all these areas. This is the frontier meeting three countries, China, Pakistan and Burma, and it is necessary that the people of this area should also have their share in the development of the country.

I submit that communications, which are supposed to be the primary necessity for the development of this area, are still in a very primitive stage, and they have not yet been properly developed. The middlemen, the contractors and the officials eat up the major portion of the expenditure sanctioned for the development of communications. I know of my own territory, Manipur, where all these development schemes are being carried on. I say that most of the major schemes there have not been implemented.

For example, there are two major schemes for road development. One is the Imphal-Tamenglong Road,

about 74 miles long. It was started during the First Five Year Plan. It is about ten years now, and out of 74 miles, only 46 miles have been completed. Another major scheme, the construction of the New Cachar Road, 140 miles long, was started at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Only 25 miles have been completed of this road so far. The Imphal Water Supply Scheme which was taken up during the First Plan has also not been implemented as yet, and the proposed new installation of a power plant at Leimakhong could not also be implemented. As for power consumption, the consumption in Manipur is only two units as against the all-India figure of 32 units.

As regards expenditure also, out of Rs. 625 lakhs which has been provided for the Second Five Year Plan for Manipur, a major portion, Rs. 262 lakhs, was still left to be utilised during the last year. From the trend of the expenditure during the last four years of the Second Five Year Plan, we find it is only about Rs. 91 lakhs annually. So, I am sure this Rs. 262 lakhs cannot be at all utilised fully during the year. That too has to be done during the first half of the year between January and March. There is such a big gap in the target of expenditure. That is why the Estimates Committee has remarked, while dealing with the Home Ministry, that it is a pity that there should have been such a heavy shortfall under this head when good means of communications are the crying need of the area.

Another point which I want to make is about the techno-economic survey which was made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research recently. That has revealed the very desperate economic situation prevailing in the Union Territory of Manipur. The economy of the territory is purely agricultural, and the per capita income stands at Rs. 171 as against Rs. 261 for the whole of India for the year 1956. While 63 per cent of the working force

is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, this sector accounts for only 17 per cent of the total income. A suggestion has been made for increasing agricultural productivity by the introduction of double cropping and new crops like sugar and cotton. This is the only suggestion they have made for increasing agricultural productivity. The report, however, has failed to note the absence of any facilities for industrial development. Adequate provision has not been made for starting of medium and small-scale industries in Manipur, though Himachal Pradesh and Tripura have made much progress. It has also failed to note the failure of the Government to implement road construction and power schemes during the last two Plans.

I want to say that in the field of industry, Manipur is totally neglected. Only Rs. 4 lakhs have been provided for the coming year, and no industrial schemes have been proposed except one paper pulp industry, but that is also very doubtful because funds have not been adequately provided. The jurisdiction of the Assam Finance Corporation was extended to Tripura in 1960. I request the hon. Minister to extend the jurisdiction of this Corporation to Manipur also, so that we may have some facilities for provision of financial assistance from it for the development of small-scale and medium industries.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 has been in force in Manipur, but the Assam schedule is being followed. In fact, the Indian Stamp Act schedule was in operation actually. As a result there has been a huge loss of revenue. This is a mistake on the part of the administration. I think that should be corrected.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me begin by congratulating the Planning Commission for ordering a special survey of the economic conditions on the India-China border areas for formulating a plan of economic betterment. I am very glad that in those isolated

and remote hilly areas, such steps are being taken. It is very necessary. This is a step in the right direction, and I am glad to note that at last the Planning Commission is taking the view that the human element too should be taken into consideration in planning.

Economic inequalities and discontent in these economically backward areas is a dangerous sign. We see in Shillong the All-Party Hill Leaders have boycotted the Shillong civic elections. They are going to boycott the general elections also. It is the outcome of economic backwardness. The feel neglected, they feel alienated. We have given Naga Land, and that is another reason why they are determined to have this separate Hill State. In spite of my fond hope that Assam would remain united, I am afraid there is no way out of it. So, I request the Finance Minister to think in terms of this popular feeling in the hill areas.

I am glad the Finance Minister is going to visit Kohima in the NEFA area. He can ascertain the feeling prevailing there, and think of the economic measures necessary for these hill regions.

There is a continuous supply of arms to the Naga rebels, and I hope when he goes there, he would make investigations and find out the source of this supply. There should be great vigilance in the Intelligence Department there. We see now with regard to the bomb cases that the bomb gangs are operating in all the big cities of India. This may probably be the work of spies operating from our neighbouring country. So strict vigilance is most necessary. I feel that certain economic facilities and a higher status should be given to the intelligence services. That will give them more impetus in their work.

The internal security of the country is quite important. For national security economic security is most important. To build up a strong nation economic security is most vital.

[Smt. Manjula Devi]

The struggle for economic equality causes frustration and mistrust and brings discontent. Where inequalities prevail it tears up the country into warring groups and retards the growth of national development. To eliminate disparity there should be a certain change in the licensing policy. A selective and exclusive few get the monopoly of these licences and the licensing policy should be released from concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people in the country.

I am glad, Sir, there is a proposal for the establishment of a National Investment Corporation. This proposed National Investment Corporation will give the small investor a profitable investment opportunity. This is welcome news. To build up the national wealth, coordinated efforts in the public as well as private sectors are necessary. In the public sector, enthusiasm, initiative and enterprise are lacking. The grand building up of the steel plants, power plants and many other public undertakings is a proud achievement in the public sector. But there should be more effort for prevention of break-downs. For instance, look at the power break-down in Delhi. We have been suffering for the last few days and if there had not been a faulty construction this might not have occurred. So, there should be expert technical training and specialised experts should be available in all undertakings.

As for exports, the pathetic condition of exports in international trade is indeed very deplorable; even more so the pathetic fall in standards of exports is also worth considering. It is necessary to have qualitative research in this matter. I know that many committees and boards for promotion of exports are functioning. But that is not sufficient. The proper thing is not done. In this connection I would suggest that an export survey in foreign lands should be done by the embassies and there should be a sort of export promotion wing in the

foreign embassies to assess the export possibilities of our country in the particular country where they exist.

Handlooms, of course, are one of our biggest foreign exchange earners. I hope that the yarn would be freed from excise duty. I am sorry that the yarn is being taxed. We seem to be walking in two directions. We want to encourage exports. At the same time we go on taxing the essential raw material of our exports.

Of course, our Plans are very majestic, especially our Third Five Year Plan. We have got more steel plants; the entire sub-continent of India is going to be covered with C.D. blocks. But the time has come for consolidating our undertakings, the undertakings of the first two Five Year Plans. We should consolidate the work that we have taken in hand before expanding further. Expansion may be necessary. But consolidation becomes more urgent. It is the most essential factor. The most imperative need is for the development of human resources. These human resources must be tapped. Man must rise as tall and majestic as the steel plants we have built. There should be compulsory technical training along with free compulsory education. Side by side there should be military training as well. There is such lack of discipline in our country not only among the young, but even among the old. This is very strange. I do hope that in every school there will be preliminary military disciplinary training. There should be healthy, mental and physical environments in schools. Vocational training and hobbies could be developed in school life, as specialised technical education is imparted along with college education. Technical education should always be there, so that in afterlife it may be employed in that particular sphere of life.

I feel that there should be total prohibition. I have seen several heart

breaks and broken homes. I hope we can save all these heart-breaks and broken homes and economic frustrations due to excessive drinking, if there is total prohibition.

Now I emphasise that in the Third Plan small scale industries should be given priority, because smaller investments will give quicker output. Rural power is most necessary for rural industries, because we can absorb the ever-increasing rural unemployment areas and rural industries and small there. Census figures show more increase of population in rural scale industries can absorb all this excess population and unemployed youth.

I would like to say one word regarding the administrative set up. There should be financial appreciation to those able administrators in offices who put in their whole heart in it. Of course, there are the usual promotions, but they are in their own rights. I feel that when there is a certain financial appreciation to a befitting officer, he will put all his heart in the work. Since more and more power is given to the officer it will be most befitting and encouraging.

Now, economic security brings social security, social security brings national security. And for national security we must, all of us together, make a united effort in all our undertakings.

15 hrs.

श्री रा० रा० बिष (कैलाबाद) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय प्रशासन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण ध्येय है और इस विभाग को सरकार के अन्य विभागों के लिए बन की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे देश की धन नीति से है। गत वर्ष हमारे देश के बैंकिंग बिजनेस को स्ट्रेड करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने जो कदम उठाये हैं और बैंकिंग कानून में जितने संशोधन किये हैं, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश का बैंकिंग व्यवसाय बहुत दृढ़ हो गया है। हमें आशा करनी चाहिए कि भविष्य में बैंक

के फ़ैल्योअ की बहुत कम बातें सुनने को मिलेंगी।

इस मंत्रालय का विशेष काम हमारे देश के ग्रन्दर टैक्सों के द्वारा धन उपार्जन करना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नए टैक्सों के रूप में ७६७ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि प्राप्त की है और राज्य सरकारों ने नए करों से २४४ करोड़ रुपये की धन राशि प्राप्त की है। इस प्रकार हमारे देश पर कुल १०४१ करोड़ रुपये का बोझ पड़ा है। तीसरी योजना की जो रूप-रेखा सामने आई है उससे पता चलता है कि वह बहुत बड़ी योजना है और उसमें १०,२०० करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी भारी रकम खर्च करनी होगी। यह तो हम नहीं कह सकते कि भगले वर्षों में हमारे देश पर नए टैक्सों का भार नहीं पड़ेगा या नए टैक्स नहीं लगेंगे लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि नए टैक्स लगाने के पहले इस बात का ठीक प्रकार से इत्मीनान कर लिया जाए कि धन हमारा जो नान-प्लान खर्च है, उसमें क्या किसी प्रकार की कमी की गुंजाइश है या नहीं। जहां तक मैंने बजट साहित्य को देखा है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में नान-प्लान खर्च में पिछले पांच बरसों में काफ़ी वृद्धि हुई है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी ६२वीं रिपोर्ट में इस सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी चर्चा की है और यह बताया है कि हमारे देश के नान-प्लान खर्च में जो वृद्धि हुई है, उसमें कमी की गुंजाइश है और कमी की जानी चाहिये। उसमें इस रिपोर्ट के पैरा १२ में कहा है :—

"The Committee consider that in view of the phenomenal rise in non-Plan expenditure, in spite of the reasonable size envisaged by the Planning Commission in that direction, it would be most desirable for the Planning Commission to have a special study made of the disproportionate rise and make suitable suggestions to see that

[श्री रा० रा० मिश्र]

such expenditure is kept under control and will not expand in the Third Plan as it has done during the Second Plan period."

जहां तक हमारी सरकार के मंत्रालयों में स्टाफ का और सैक्रेटेरिएट की वृद्धि का सम्बन्ध है, उस सम्बन्ध में भी इस कमेटी ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है। उसने कहा है :—

"The Committee would point out that the increase of staff in these Ministries is symptomatic of the increase in all other organisations and feel that it is a matter for review whether the growth of staff was commensurate with the increased activities and whether efforts were made to find out personnel from the existing strength."

जहां तक सरकारी खर्चों में इकोनोमी ड्राइव का सम्बन्ध है, वह १९५७ में शुरू की गई थी। जहां तक उसके द्वारा प्राप्त फल का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इसके जितने अच्छे नतीजे निकलने चाहियें थे, नहीं निकले हैं। उस ड्राइव के फलस्वरूप बहुत थोड़ी रकम की सेविंग हुई है। सन् १९५७-५८ में १०.५ लाख की, १९५८-५९ में ५.९ लाख की, और १९५९-६० में ३.१ लाख की बचत हुई है। इसके सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने यह कहा है :—

"The economies effected do not appear to be considerable when viewed against the total strength of the Secretariat at 21,000, there being considerable increase in the total strength of the Secretariat which rose from 19,174 as on 1-4-57 to 21,170 on 1.4.59. The Committee would recommend that a record about the total number of posts abolished in each Ministry every year may be given in the Annual Report of the O. & M. Division."

इस प्रकार से हम देखते हैं कि अभी सरकारी खर्चों में कमी की गुंजाइश है। अतः यह मुनासिब मालूम पड़ता है कि जब नए टैक्स लगाए जायें तो इस बात का भी पूरा इत्मीनान कर लिया जाए कि हमने खर्चों में कितनी कमी की है।

जो नए टैक्स लगाए गए हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी देश के अनेक भागों में काफी विरोध हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि योजना को हमें सफल बनाना है तो टैक्सों का देना कुछ न कुछ अनिवार्य होगा। लेकिन वे टैक्स इस प्रकार से लगाये जाने चाहिये जिससे उनका कम से कम बोझ उन लोगों पर पड़े जो टैक्स अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस सदन में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मिट्टी के तेल पर जो टैक्स लगा है, उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे देहात की जनता से है। इससे उन इलाकों में जहां पर कि केवल लालटेन वगैरह से रोशनी प्राप्त होती है डेवरी की तरफ हमें जाना पड़ेगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि विकास से उल्टी दिशा में हम जाने लग जायेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाये।

मैं मानता हूं कि पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारी नेशनल इनकम ४२ प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश के अन्दर जो चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं, उनमें भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है। इस वृद्धि के कारण जो साधारण स्थिति के लोग हैं, उनके जीवन-निर्वाह के लिए काफी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो लोग बेकार हैं, उनको तो और भी ज्यादा परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस वास्ते दामों की ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हमारी योजना में बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बहुत ही कम व्यवस्था की गई है। पिछली योजना में ८० लाख

आदमियों को काम देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी लेकिन हम केवल ६५ लाख आदमियों को ही काम दे पाये हैं। इस वक्त बेकारों की जो संख्या है वह काफी बड़ी हुई है और इसमें पढ़े लिखों की जो तादाद है वह भी काफी अधिक है। तीसरी योजना में इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये।

कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी की एक स्टडी टीम ने जो रिपोर्ट सन् १९५६ में प्रस्तुत की थी, उसमें उस टीम ने १६५.७० करोड़ रुपये की योजना देहातों के अन्दर ज़ेजगार के अवसर फैलाने के लिए प्रस्तुत की थी। इसमें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने की भी व्यवस्था थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस टीम की सिफारिशों पर ध्यान दिया जाए और देहातों के अन्दर भी कुछ न कुछ उद्योग धंधों को लगाया जाए ताकि ग्रामीण जनता में जो बेकारी फैली हुई है और जिसके कारण वहाँ के लोगों में निराशा की भावना है, वह निराशा की भावना दूर हो और जो बेकारी है, वह भी कुछ हद तक कम हो और उन लोगों के अन्दर आपकी इस योजना के प्रति कुछ न कुछ एक प्रकार का प्रेम आवे।

हमारे देश के जो पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग हैं उनमें केवल ५१ परसेंटके हिसाब से मुनाफ़ा होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है। जो हमारे देश के प्राइवेट ग्रैंडरटेकिंग हैं उनमें काफी मुनाफ़ा होता है। इससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में कहीं न कहीं कुछ गड़बड़ी है, चाहे वह इन्तिजाम में हो या और किसी जगह हो जिससे हमारे पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में उतना मुनाफ़ा नहीं होने पाता जितना कि होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अधिक ध्यान दें और पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स का मुनाफ़ा कम से कम पांच या सात परसेंट हो जाए ताकि हमारे देश के लोगों को पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स पर श्रद्धा हो और वे उनकी तरफ चले।

हमारे देश में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का प्रश्न एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। कल भी इस सदन के अन्दर मेहता साहब ने इस पर काफी जोर दिया। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न बहुत आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार से अभी जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है अगर वही क्रम जारी रहा तो हमको प्लान से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रकार के उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए इस वक्त जो हमारे प्लान में व्यवस्था दी हुई उससे कुछ ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है। हमारे देश में इसके बारे में सभी स्थानों पर प्रचार होना चाहिए ताकि जो लोग इस समस्या के महत्व को नहीं जानते वह भी इसको जान जाएँ और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ नियंत्रण करने के लिए तैयार रहें।

तीसरी योजना की सफलता के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि लोगों को उसके बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी दी जाए। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय देश में लोगों को योजना के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जानकारी देने का प्रयत्न करें और उनकी जो इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें हैं उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

जहाँ तक डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का सवाल है वह तीसरी योजना के लिए ५५० करोड़ का रखा गया है। यह मुनासिब है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार लोगों को यह भावना दे कि यह रकम बढ़ने नहीं पाएगी। लोगों को भय हो रहा है कि अगर इससे ज्यादा डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग किया जाएगा तो उससे बीजों के दाम और बढ़ जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को यह भय न रहे कि दामों में वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्राय की माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): At the outset, I would like to express my feelings about

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

the mixing of these two Ministries of Finance and Planning. As the debate, as it has taken place, has shown, in the limited time that we have at our disposal it is indeed difficult to cover both these subjects adequately and although it is true that the subjects are closely linked, this difficulty has been there, and one would see it from the speeches.

Since the fiscal policies can, of course, be debated upon doing discussion on the Finance Bill, I would like to deal more with the aspect of planning. We have behind us the experience of two Five Year Plans, and from that, we can draw certain conclusions and certain lessons, because in the course of these two Plans, considerable progress has been achieved; nobody disputes that. The only disputable factor is whether the progress that we have achieved as a result of these Plans and the economic prosperity which the hon. Finance Minister claims in relation to the past have been equally shared, and whether all the key problems that face us in the social and the economic spheres are being effectively tackled.

In many spheres, progress has been registered. For instance, today, we have got our three steel plants in the public sector sending up the production of steel in our country; we have got the National Coal Development Corporation in the public sector which has been an incentive also to the private sector to improve their condition of productivity. But in these, can it be stated that we are progressing towards a general and overall improvement in the economic conditions of the country? This is the question which I feel has to be posed when we discuss these Plans, and when we review the progress of these Plans, and when we are discussing economic matters on the threshold of the Third Five Year Plan

In the limited time at my disposal, I would like to take just one or two features which can be taken as an index of whether this overall economic progress has been achieved. For instance, if one looks at the unemployment problem that faces our country, there is a vast army, even today, that is unable to eke out an existence, and is with no means of livelihood, and this vast army is certainly a challenge to the social consciousness of our Government and of our people.

We have seen that was a backlog from the First Five Year Plan, and we saw that this increased at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. In the figures that have been given to us, we find that we are having an increased number when we go into the Third Five Year Plan. Therefore, we see that in spite of these two Five Year Plans, this problem of unemployment still assumes proportions that should not lead any of us to be complacent, we must remember that, with the hon. Finance Minister's thesis of the necessity and the inevitability of indirect taxation, that when the indirect taxation is increasing we are also taxing that particular section, namely the lower income groups on which this army of unemployed is dependent. Because all of us know very well that certainly this army of unemployed in our country is not dependent on the big businessmen and all those people who have been receiving in recent years more tax reliefs than the general public of our country. Therefore, it is a matter for very serious consideration. I do not have the time to go into the detailed

figures, but I am sure the hon. Minister has got them even more readily at hand than I could claim to have them. But, if I just take one State, namely my State of Madras, the backlog at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan was 4.42 lakhs, and the estimated number of fresh entrants was 8.97 lakhs, making a total of 13.39 lakhs. Now, we find that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the backlog is 7.71 lakhs and the number of fresh entrants during the Third Plan is estimated to be 12 lakhs, sending it up to 19.71 lakhs. The objective seems to be to absorb at least the new entrants, but the perspective of effectively overcoming this problem of unemployment is not put before us, and we do not even find this matter being referred to in detail. This is one point.

Secondly, in a country like ours which is largely based on an agricultural economy, straight from the problem of unemployment, it is but natural, that one should think in terms of the problems that are posed before us by the agricultural labour in our country who form such a very large number.

According to the second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report certainly the conditions of agricultural labour in country have not improved in consonance with the achievements of the Plans which are put before us. According to that Report, we find that as between 1950-51 when the first report was submitted, and the second Report which was submitted in 1960 and gives figures for 1956-57 the number of days when the adult male workers are employed have gone down from 200 to 197, and the self-employed days have gone down from 75 days to 40 days; with regard to women, the number of days has gone up between 1950-51 and 1956-57, and similarly with regard to children.

This may give the hon. Minister the loophole to say that if you take it in the overall picture if you take the overall percentage, the figures have gone up. But then if we look at wages, we see how in actual fact, if

a larger number of women and children are employed, there is lower cost because they are paid lower wages. Therefore those who employ them naturally try to save in this manner. When we are talking in terms of extending education, when there is a demand for compulsory education, it is really astonishing at the end of the Second Five Year Plan to see the number of children being employed in agriculture going up. The picture of those who ought to be in the school rooms having to sweat in the fields in order to help supplement the family income for the year is not a happy one.

Again, if we look at wages of agricultural labour, we find that in spite of the claim about national income going up, in spite of the claim that our economic prosperity is there, the adult male workers' earning has decreased from 1.09 nP in 1950-51 (daily rate) to 96 nP in 1956-57, whereas for women it has fallen from 68 nP to 59 nP and for children from 70 nP in 1950-51 to 53 nP in 1956-57. This is the picture we have before us when we go through the report of the Second Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee.

The third important aspect, to my mind, is the much debated point of holding the price line. In spite of our increased production, in spite of the new industries that have been coming up, both in the public and private sectors, in spite of our developmental programmes, prices continue to rise high, especially of important commodities like foodgrains, sugar and so on. Therefore, we find on the one hand agricultural labour earning less, but on the other, having to pay higher price for the daily necessities required to keep body and soul together. That is why I feel that in order to achieve real economic development, we must aim not only towards building up new industry, not only towards implementing social service projects and all the other projects that are there in the Plan and where progress has been commendable

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in many places, but we should also see that these issues are tackled, and tackled very speedily. I do not claim—and I am sure the Finance Minister will all the wisdom that he has and with all the resources that he has would also not claim that—that this is possible in a few days or even in a few years. But at least one would like to see progress in that direction. This is my quarrel with the Finance Minister, that we do not see any progress in these very essential aspects of our national life and national economy.

To my mind, this progress can be guaranteed if the direction of our economy was to be dictated by the public sector. But this is what we do be dictated by the public sector, I mean that the vital industries that are there in our country should be in the public sector so that the general industrial advance could be dictated by that sector. Certainly that would have its impact on the overall economy, on the various aspects of our national economy, because the strength of the public sector and side by side with that, changes by way of agrarian social reforms, are the two key factors in any economic progress that we might achieve in our planned economy.

Today what is the position? It is true that the public sector exists. It is also true that we have got important undertakings in important industries in the public sector. I do not have the time here to go into the various defects that are there, which have been raised from time to time on the floor of the House. Certainly we should see that they are overcome and we should see that they do improve and really contribute much more than they are doing. It is, of course, true that whatever small defect is there in the public sector immediately hits the headlines and becomes a subject for discussion in Parliament. People as a whole look into it, worry about it and want to know why it cannot be set right. But that does not mean that similar defects may not be there

in the private sector. They are there, but only they are tackled by them in their own way, and certainly public conscience does not take note of them to the same extent. Therefore, it is good this difference is there so that we are able to see that these defects in the public sector, and we hope that we will be able to overcome them effectively and see that the public sector does improve in every manner possible and become more effective.

But what is the position today? The public sector exists, but in what background? In a background where the private sector is in a position to dictate terms and is in a position even to gain concessions. For instance, we have seen—and it has been debated in this House time and again—that concessions have been wrested from Government, or they have been given by Government, in coal, steel and also in the oil industry. These are three vital industries for a backward economy like ours. We find that our Finance Minister particularly seems to be very reluctant to interfere with the private sector. We find the Government as a whole reluctant to interfere. When we put before the Ministers concerned things about mismanagement and quarrels inside companies and about the likelihood of various enterprises being closed down and more people being thrown out of employment, what are we told? We are told, 'You see according to our regulations, we can only do this we can only do that'. Behind all these things the private sector has a cover and gets away with it. While the wheels of machinery stop no courageous action is taken. We find that finally it is the workers who suffer and sufficient effective action is not taken.

Then we also find that prices can be dictated to us by the private sector. We have seen it recently in the case of textiles, how that powerful private sector, when it wanted the prices increased managed to dictate its terms. It puts up the prices, then brings them down but in the final analysis,

the prices remain higher than before and you find that it is the private sector that has gained. This is what I mean by saying that there is reluctance to interfere with the private sector, and the public sector does not become the main force in our economy.

Then again, in spite of the verbal allegiance, the lip-service, that we pay to the development of the public sector, why is that in very vital and key industries such as the diesel locomotives the issue has to be debated again and again and statements have to be made in Parliament saying that this is a debatable point, whether it has to be in the private sector or the public sector. Surely, if you have a proper direction of your plan, it should be a foregone conclusion that such important things as diesel locomotives, fertilisers and so the public sector. I know that the Minister will give the stock reply: 'Where am I to go for resources? If I impose taxes, you are the people who come and make noise about it and say that the taxes are going up. Where am I to find the resources?' Here again comes the same question. The ghost that is dogging our poor Finance Minister is where it is a question of determination in action vis-a-vis the private sector.

Why can they not nationalise the coal mines? It is a demand that we have been putting forward for a very long time. They will certainly have potential resources in the coalmines. Why is it that general insurance and banking are not taken over by Government? We all know how much we can gain from that. Similarly, why is it that the export trade in tea, jute and coffee cannot be taken over by the State Trading Corporation? If this approach is there, the avenues of resources will be much wider than just the narrow avenue of taxation alone. Certainly the resources would be there and the country would be behind the Government in tapping those resources in order to implement a plan that would be able to take us

forward even more quickly than we are going forward now.

A recent Report of the Estimates Committee contains a further suggestion. They suggest that the entire investible funds of the LIC could be taken over by Government. It would provide about Rs. 450 crores. These are the possible avenues of resources.

Lastly, I would like to say that genuine economic planning would require complete mastery over prices of the main goods, and that is where we expect and we hope that bold stand will be taken by Government and bold action will be taken to see that the sky-rocketing of prices stops and that prices are kept within the reach of the common man because this is one of the most important aspects that face us today, when everybody is talking in terms of what is going to happen to prices in the coming years of the Third Five Year Plan. So, what is necessary is a strong public sector with determined action to bring about a change in agrarian relations and raising the position of our agricultural labour, which only can help us to look forward to the achievement not only of the financial targets of the Plan, no only the physical targets of the Plan but also the human target of raising the level of the people of our country to something that will enable them to live as dignified human beings in a very prosperous India.

I would like, in conclusion, to draw the attention of the Minister to the statement of Shri B. K. Nehru, our Commissioner-General for Economic Affairs, which he made in the Second Committee of the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the 28th October 1960. This report makes very interesting reading and in this report there are one or two statements which I would venture to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to. Shri Nehru says at one place:

"No form of society, no system of government has the slightest chance of retaining the

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loyalty of the people if it does not respond adequately to their need for economic development."

Later on, he goes on to say:

"No truer word was said than that a system under which the rich grew richer and the poor poorer had within it the seeds of its own destruction."

I think the hon. Finance Minister would do very well to remember this. He not only wants to deprive the common man of his limited income through indirect taxation but he wants to make him poorer. He allows the capitalists to go scot-free; he would like them to get richer and on top of it, he deprives the common man of his income. In the Rajya Sabha, he quite happily and without compunction also said that he was quite happy about depriving them even of their cups of tea and their cups of coffee. Well; maybe, they have to live on water. But the common man would do it if they felt that the sacrifice was equal. But, here in the unequal race, let the Finance Minister remember these words of Shri B. K. Nehru. I hope that he will also learn from them.

One last word and that is with regard to the working of the Finance Ministry. Unfortunately, for lack of time, this is the only point that I would be able to deal with. I would like to know what was the reason for the Rajya Sabha having to be resummoned and Rs. 70,000 extra having to be spent, because I learn reliably that the Orissa Budget was ready on the 2nd March. Certainly, that was early enough to have the Rajya Sabha Session extended by a few days so that is money, which is no small sum, could have been saved. We would like to know who is responsible. And, I think, it is our right to know who was responsible for this and why it was necessary that so much money should be spent when easily it could be avoided and should be avoided by any Government that

claims to work efficiently and effectively.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I wish to use it to place before the House and the Finance Minister the results and reactions in Kerala as a result of the closure of the Palai Central Bank and seek his immediate intervention to restore normalcy in the money market of the State.

I speak about this because of the wail in Kerala. The financial stress and strain that came in the wake of the closure of the Palai Central Bank has affected all sections of society including the Government, businessmen and planters, small and big, who are finding it difficult to get loan adjustments. Contractors are not tendering and Government, because of the lack of competition among the contractors, are suffering as a result of it.

According to the statement of the Finance Minister of Kerala there has been a fall of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Sales Tax. The Government, it appears, has also nearly Rs. 2 crores locked. The revenue collections, probably, are also affected. If this is allowed to continue, this being the first year of the Third Plan, it is very rightly said that it may affect the working of the Plan by the State Government.

The crash was on the 8th of August and the Finance Minister in his statement in the House made it clear that the financial position of the bank was never satisfactory and that in order to save the credit structure and also other banks no action immediately was taken against the Palai Bank. I understand that.

Subsequently, on the 16th of March, in a statement in the Upper House, the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure said that the revival of the Bank would not be attempted because of legal and administrative difficulties. There was a slight shift in position.

A number of facts placed before the creditors confuse them and make them even question whether it was necessary to liquidate the bank. The first statement came from the General Manager appointed by the Reserve Bank in a statement filed in the Kerala High Court. He said that 75 per cent of the assets of the bank were sound. This was followed by a statement of one of the directors, who is also a colleague of mine in the House, that taking the assets and liabilities 77 per cent were good including secured creditors. Minus that, the same figure of 75 per cent of the assets were good.

Recently, the Official Liquidator has announced that 81 per cent of the assets of the bank are recoverable and available for distribution among the creditors. The assets of the bank seem to have appreciated considerably in the course of the last few years; and a cinema house purchased by the bank about 7 years ago with a book value of about Rs. 3 lakhs was recently auctioned for about Rs. 8,51,000. A few motor cars—3 cars I believe—were sold in Ernakulam at a price much higher than the book value.

Judging from all these facts, one is inclined to feel that even more than 81 per cent of the assets are available for distribution among the creditors.

The Finance Minister has stoutly defended the Reserve Bank, and, judging from the attitude that he took in the discussion in the controversy over the Auditor-General, I perfectly understand his attitude. But whether the Reserve Bank should be supported be it in the right or wrong, and whether the public interest should not get precedence over it is a question that I have in my mind. Judging the situation from the facts that are available to a layman like me, the Reserve Bank was not well-advised in forcing liquidation of the bank. If the assets are 81 per cent and have appreciated more than that and can be returned to the creditors, where was the necessity to liquidate the bank? No answer has been given to

that question which is in the mind of the creditors as well as in the minds of the public in Kerala.

It has also appeared in the papers that the Government of Kerala promised to help the State Bank with finance in order to put it back on its feet. (*Interruption*). Even as late as 1956, after four examinations, the Reserve Bank allowed the Palai Central Bank to open a branch in Madurai. That of course created a certain confidence in the minds of the public. I also understand that after the inspection in 1960, the liquid assets of the Palai Bank stood sixth in the list of liquid assets of banks in all India, and according to the rating of the bank, I think that it comes 15th in the list of big banks in the State. When all these facts are before us, we are not able to understand why the liquidation is forced. If legal and administrative difficulties are the only difficulties that stand in the way, I wish the Finance Minister would find out some way to save the situation. The people of Kerala are reminded, when a situation like this arises, of the forced liquidation of the Travancore National Bank. If my memory is correct, 14 annas in the

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rupee were returned to the creditors. It is even now fresh in the minds of the people. I feel it was a crime against the people. I wish that that situation will not be repeated and that the Finance Minister will move in the matter immediately and see that the normalcy of the financial structure of the money market in Kerala is restored and that confidence is restored. It is not merely the crash of the Palai Central Bank that has been responsible for it. Five banks are under moratorium and it is being continued, and steps are not immediately taken. I submit that all these deserve the immediate attention of the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to all the hon.

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Members who took part in the debate on the Finance Ministry and its working, for the suggestions that they have made and for the mild criticisms that they have offered. It was very refreshing to see that there was no edge in any of the criticisms that were made. Even my hon. friend who spoke first and the hon. Member who spoke before the last speaker were also very mild in what they said. I am very thankful to them. If this was a sign or exercise for better performance in the future I shall be very happy to meet them on that ground!

Mr. Speaker: Better relations also!

Shri Morarji Desai: But I would assure them that I have no desire to say anything harsh or anything beyond the facts as I see them. There was, at the outset, an objection raised about keeping the discussion on the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission together at this time. I hope I am not found fault with in this matter, because I am least responsible for arranging the work in the House. I have absolutely no hand in it. I was not even consulted, and I should not be consulted.

Mr. Speaker: A committee was appointed.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is a committee which deals with it.

Mr. Speaker: I am not also responsible.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I am responsible to the extent that I accepted the committee's report.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not only did my hon. colleague accept it but the whole House accepted it. Therefore, it is the House which is responsible. But I think it has been so not only this year but every year since I have been in this Ministry, and perhaps rightly so because the two subjects are very closely related.

Shri Prabat Kar (Hooghly): It was only for this year that we wanted a separate discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a discussion as soon as the final Plan is placed on the Table of the House. Nobody need have any difficulty.

An Hon. Member: As early as possible.

Mr. Speaker: As early as possible, much in advance of five years!

Shri Morarji Desai: There will be a full discussion of it. There was a discussion before, on the Draft Outline, and there will be a discussion also on the final Plan as it comes up.

My colleague, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, has already made some points and explained the point of view of the Planning Commission about the various suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta who made a very forceful speech in very beautiful language, full of many useful suggestions.

I will now, in dealing with the subjects under discussion, take up the point of taxation first so that I may dispose of the point which chiefly relates to this discussion. There have been many other subjects referred to in the debate which perhaps have no bearing on the Finance Ministry's working, but as usual, finance always calls for all sorts of points because everything is built round finance and, as it is said, finance is everywhere. But I do not know how far it is responsible for it and yet I do not shirk the responsibility for it. But it is humanly impossible for me to go over all the subjects that have been referred to, from agriculture to power, and many other departments. I wish, therefore, to restrict myself to the subjects dealt with in the Finance Ministry on this occasion. Again from tomorrow there will be a discussion which will be a very general one, and I shall then attempt to clarify whatever is necessary to be clarified and whatever is put before me and before the hon. House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may reserve his reply to questions relating

to taxation to the general debate. Now, he may answer questions relating to his department.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what I am proposing to do. But when I refer to taxation now, it will be in relation to the arrears of taxes or to the evasion of taxes and to the methods of levying them or such considerations as I have to point out. The question of direct and indirect taxation may be reserved for the Finance Bill; though I have dealt with it even before, I believe I shall have to deal with it again soon.

As regards the evasion and arrears, I believe I have clarified the issue before this hon. House several times. But it seems that I have not carried any conviction. I will not find fault with anybody for that; I am ready to admit that it is my fault in being unable to carry conviction. I cannot go beyond my capacity in this matter, but I shall make another attempt again this time to put before hon. Members the facts as they are. They are free to draw whatever conclusions they want to draw.

It has been said, and said perhaps on the basis of very faulty information, that direct taxes are going down. That was said in the opening speech by my hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar. It is an extraordinary conclusion that the collection of direct taxes has been going down all these years. I do not know from where he got the figures. The truth is quite the contrary. He stated that in 1959-60, the collection was round about Rs. 148.85 crores; that in 1960-61 the budget estimate was Rs. 105 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 127.25 crores. Again, the estimate for 1961-62, according to him is only Rs. 138 crores. With these figures before him and making a very serious omission, he has fallen into the error of thinking that there has been a progressive deterioration in the collection of these taxes.

Apparently he has taken the figures only from the fourth row of Statement I on page 8 and 9 of the *Explanatory*

memorandum. If he had also taken the trouble of considering the figures in the third row of the very same statement, he would not have made this mistake. What are the facts? In 1959-60 the collection was no doubt Rs. 148.85 crores as taxes on income recovered from persons other than companies. However, he has omitted to include a sum of Rs. 106.56 crores recovered from companies. The total collection in 1959-60 was actually Rs. 255 crores. As regards 1960-61, the original estimate of Rs. 105 crores subsequently revised to Rs. 127.5 crores relates again only to income-tax due from assesseees other than companies. We have to add to this the taxes estimated to be recovered from companies. The revised estimate of taxes on income will then be Rs. 265 crores. For 1961-62 again, the estimate of Rs. 138 crores refers only to taxes due from assesseees other than companies. If to this we add Rs. 141 crores which is the tax expected to be collected from companies, the total estimate will be Rs. 274 crores.

Therefore, quite contrary to his conclusion, the figures show an increase from Rs. 254 crores for 1959-60 to Rs. 274 crores for 1961-62. I do not know how he lapsed into this mistake. He is a very careful person, because he deals with banks also. Even in banks, if such mistakes are made, I do not know what will happen. Perhaps he has been doing something like that and that is why there have been all these complaints in the banks also.

In this connection, I would also like to give the figures of collection of taxes from 1954-55, because that will also be revealing how much we have been collecting. The net collections were in 1954-55 Rs. 159.60 crores, in 1955-56 Rs. 168.84 crores, in 1956-57 Rs. 201.59 crores, in 1957-58 Rs. 220.27 crores, in 1958-59 Rs. 225.07 crores, in 1959-60 Rs. 253.77 crores and in 1960-61 Rs. 272.36 crores. Therefore, I do not know whence this sort of inference is drawn. I believe that the year before last a similar mistake or

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a different kind of mistake was made by deducting the share of the States, which was given to them and it was said that collections are going down. That is where the budget is not carefully scrutinised. I have tried to help the hon. Members in scrutinising the budget by giving them separate reports prepared by different Ministries. My purpose in doing that is that hon. Members may exercise greater and greater vigilance about the work being done in the Ministries, so that we are able to improve it from time to time and give better service to the people whom we are out to serve.

Even this kind of criticism enables us to go into it more carefully and to see that we are more careful in future. I am, therefore, very thankful to the hon. Member even for raising this issue on false premises.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he confined himself to individual assessees.

Shri Morarji Desai: He did not say that. Even there, if the figures are taken by themselves, they can be explained in a different manner.

In the same way, it was said by one hon. Member that figures of evasion must be taken according to Prof. Kaldor. I do not see what the magic was about Prof. Kaldor's figures. What was his study in this country, I do not know. He is a very brilliant person, I have no doubt about that. He is more clever than myself and he is a more learned economist. But all that does not make up for study in this country. After all, the conditions in this country are far more varied than in the country in which he lives and works. To say that Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 300 crores are evaded is anybody's guess. It is an easy guess for anybody to say it is Rs. 1,000 crores. Who is going to prevent it. It is like this story that when once Akbar asked somebody as to how many crores are there in Delhi, the man who had a quick wit said, 5,56,567,000 or something like that. Who was going to

count it? So, in this matter also, who am not prepared to say that my guess is something very exact.

Therefore, to base conclusions on very faulty premises and to draw upon imagination in such matters is not very helpful in improving the situation. That is all that I am pleading. If it is shown where the evasion is made, we will certainly try to see that evasion is removed. For this very purpose, we appointed a committee under the able chairmanship of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi. They gave us a very useful report. Many of their recommendations have been accepted by us, even to the surprise of the Chairman. He himself said that to me. Soon a Bill is coming before this House incorporating all those suggestions and the House will be able to go into it very carefully and to see that the law is properly made. We are trying to consolidate the law, so that afterwards, one need not have to refer to a jungle of amendments and one will be able to refer to one law. We are trying to do it and the House will have an opportunity of going through it more carefully and advising us as to what we should do in the matter of evasion. By simply raising a cry of "Evasion, evasion" and saying that in this country there is nothing but evasion, we are only damning ourselves and we are doing no good to ourselves. There is evasion. I do not deny there is evasion, but there is evasion in every country. There is no justification for that . . .

Mr. Speaker: The word 'evasion' itself is an English word.

Shri Morarji Desai: I agree with you. But this evasion must be minimised and to that end all of us should utilise our energies in a combined manner and not in a dispersed manner trying to lay the blame on each other. I am prepared to accept whatever practical and useful suggestions are made to me and to my Ministry in this matter, so that we can be very

effective in collecting as much revenue as we can.

In this connection, may I say that the evasion is not by the rich people only? They might be evading, but they are doing it lawfully, that is, they are taking advantage of the law. But there are many who evade it altogether, who are much below. There are professional people who evade. There are petty shopkeepers who evade. There are many people who evade payment of taxes. I do not know how I will find out one who is an evader and how I will find out one who is not. It is a very difficult matter for me. Therefore, we have to find out ways and means whereby we can stop it, and I shall be very thankful for practical suggestions that are given to us in this matter.

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On line with this, Sir, stands also the question of arrears of revenue, income-tax and other taxes. Here again, a charge was made that we are writing off crores of rupees without any justification, as if I am trying to put money in the pockets of some people. It was a very uncharitable charge. I do not know whether hon. Members meant it. I know that within their heart they know that the charge cannot be correct and yet everything is fair in love and war according to them.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I did not say you were putting it into anybody's pocket.

Shri Morarji Desai: What is the meaning of saying "writing off without any reason", "writing off and giving away crores of rupees to somebody"? "Making a present to somebody" has no other meaning (*Inter-ruptions*). Well, if I have misunderstood my hon. friends, I am certainly very happy and I will not say it again. I hope they will not repeat it.

Sir, it is said again that they do not understand what are "effective arrears" and what are "actual arrears". That also I have explained

several times in this hon. House. I shall try to do it once again. Sir, income-tax arrears cover all those demands for which demand notices are issued. They become immediately arrears, irrespective of whether the sum is due or not. That is the system by which the Ministry is working. I should like to find out another way whereby sums which are not due are not included in what are called arrears. But it becomes a difficult matter.

The total outstanding demand on 31-3-1960 was Rs. 257.39 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 43.08 crores did not fall due for recovery before 31-3-1960. Therefore, that cannot be called an arrear. The total, therefore, comes to Rs. 214 crores. Then there are certain reliefs to be given from the demands which are made, from the assessments which are made—reliefs like double income-tax relief or reliefs which are given by appellate authorities or reliefs which are given as a result of protective assessment. These reliefs amount to Rs. 30.3 crores. Therefore, that also cannot be called arrears, because they are not going to be recovered, they cannot be recovered and they should not be recovered. They are not to be recovered. Deducting that Rs. 30 crores, it will amount to Rs. 184 crores. Then, Sir, there are certain irrecoverable amounts which also we must see. They are not all written off. We are writing off as they come, but we do not write off immediately we consider that they are irrecoverable. There are persons who have left India—for example, they have gone to Pakistan. We cannot recover that. That sum amounts to Rs. 11 crores. That has to be written off. But we are going into it and finding out if we can recover it. If even a slender chance is there we shall try to take it. If they cannot be recovered, they have to be written off. As I said, that amounts to Rs. 11 crores. Then, Sir, there are companies in liquidation. When companies have gone into liquidation, taxes cannot be recovered. What else am I to do? They have to be written off. Then there are also cases which

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are pending before collectors in respect of people on whom demand notices have been issued.

Mr. Speaker: Don't you get your proportionate share from the companies?

Shri Morarji Desai: If that can be done we do. All that is taken into account. I am only talking of what is irrecoverable after making allowance for all that. This amounts to Rs. 34 crores. Out of a sum of Rs. 114 crores or Rs. 113 crores for which demand notices for recovery to be made by the collectors have been issued, Rs. 34 crores are such as will not be recoverable. Therefore, all these amount to about Rs. 50 crores. So the effective arrears, as I call them, amount to Rs. 133 crores. This is what is called effective arrears. I hope now the meaning is very clear as to what effective arrears are. Therefore, the arrears are not Rs. 257 crores, as stated. They are only for accounting purposes. The real arrears which are to be recovered are only Rs. 133 crores. What proportion does it bear to the annual demands? I gave the figure of recovery. This year the recovery of taxes was about Rs. 272 crores. We have recovered Rs. 272 crores. Therefore, it will be seen that the arrears are less than half an year's recovery. The arrears are not, therefore, as heavy as people are thinking, and we are trying to see that more and more are recovered and less and less arrears are left.

There is also another reason. In the matter of recovery cases we cannot recover ourselves directly by any attachment or any such process. We have got to do it through the States machinery, because that is the present procedure and that is the law. We have also to do it through the collectors. Some collectors are very busy. Therefore, we told the States to have additional collectors for which we would pay. There are additional collector's in several places who are also recovering. We are also considering whether we should not have some direct method of recovering our-

selves all the revenues of the Central Government. That also is being considered. But it is not an easy matter. We have got to go into it and see whether we do not spend money unnecessarily on double establishment. That also we should consider. Hon. Members here are rightly insistent that we must not spend more on administrative machinery than we actually must. Therefore, in this matter also we have to be very careful, that we do not spend on administrative machinery more than we have got to do.

Therefore, I hope in the matter of evasion and arrears we will not have any further cause of grievance that they are not explained. There may be arguments here that we are lax and so on. That can always be said about anything. Even if Rs. 5 are pending it can be said that I am lax. Well, Sir, to that I have no reply.

Then, a question was raised about bankers' meeting and my attending it and my giving sanction to them for raising their rates of income at that meeting. There was no question of any sanction. It was even questioned, why I should have met them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I did not ask why he met them. I only asked why this matter was at all required to be sanctioned by you.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was not referred to me for sanction. There is no question of any sanction by me. The Reserve Bank deals with it. I do not deal with it. The Reserve Bank is independent in this matter. If any advice is to be given, it is given if asked for. Sometimes it can be given without being asked for if it is necessary to do so. In this particular matter, the question was broadly discussed. I must be aware of all the problems which are before the banks especially when we must see that there is healthy banking, and especially when it is argued here that it is not so and we must take steps to do so. So if I try to do it, it is asked why I do it. I do not understand what sort of attitude I must have.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is only misrepresenting, mis-interpreting my statement. I did not ask why the Finance Minister met them. My only point was; was it necessary to take up this issue which could have been decided by the bankers themselves?

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member again tries to say that I misrepresent him. Why should I misrepresent him? He asks why this question should have been raised. What should have I done with the bankers when I met them? When I say that the hon. Member said that I should not have met them, he says that he did not say that. Then, if I meet the bankers, would not all questions relating to banks, all relevant questions come up, and if they are discussed, he asks why they were discussed. So I do not understand the language which he talks. That is the plain meaning of it. In that case it is certainly impossible for me to represent or misrepresent him.

Here again, it was said and it was tried to be conveyed as if the rates of interest have been increased very greatly. Nothing of that sort has been done. The State Bank has not gone up much farther. The rate of interest in the case of the State Bank was increased only from the 1st of April from 3 to 3½ per cent and 3 to 3½ per cent. For the savings bank account they have raised it from 1½ to 2½ per cent and savings bank deposit account from 2½ per cent to 2½ per cent. The other banks which met at Delhi—this was not the meeting which I attended; there we did not discuss the rates at all—under the All India inter-bank agreement, revised the rates as given below. For term deposits of 3 days and over, up to and including 30 days 3 per cent, the same as it was before; from 31 day up to 60 days it is 3½ per cent; same as before. From 61 days up to 90 days it is 3½ per cent; it has remained at 3½ per cent except for 91 days and over but less than 12 months it is fixed at 3½ per cent, a rise of ½ per cent. For more than 12 months but less than 24 months, it is raised from 3½ per cent

to 4 per cent. For 24 months and over but less than 48 months it is raised from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent. For 48 months and over but less than 60 months it is raised from 4½ to 4½ per cent. For 60 months and over, that is, five years and more, it is raised from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent. I do not know what extraordinary thing has been done by this. There is always bound to be difference between banks' rates and the rates which Government offer. Their rates are bound to be higher than Government rates. Otherwise, Government has no meaning and no value and the prestige of the Government is low. Therefore, Government's rate is lower and their rate a little higher. It does not mean that Government is not going to get money. They may put less value on the credit of the Government, but we put great value on the credit of the Government, and I believe this House also does the same thing, because it is the credit of the House, not merely of the Government, that matters. A criticism has been made of insufficient information, as I might call it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is that information?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever the hon. Member wanted to say, he has already said.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister is corroborating my statement.

Shri Morarji Desai: He stated that the rate of interest was increased to 5 per cent.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is what the hon. Minister has also stated.

Shri Morarji Desai: Where?

Shri Prabhat Kar: He has stated it just now.

Shri Morarji Desai: Let the hon. Member not be impatient.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want the hon. Member to go on interrupting like this.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The only point that I want to submit....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow that. The hon. Member has made a speech. When it is sought to be explained or replied to, what is this supply of further information?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I again submit that it was not stated by the hon. Member that the rate was increased only from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent? The impression created in my mind was that it was raised according to him from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent. I may be deficient in understanding, but I do not think all other hon. Members are also deficient. I think they did not understand anything else. When he referred to that, I was surprised that this was so. Then I found that it was different. If he had quoted all the figures, as I have quoted, I would not have told him all this, or I would not have replied to that point. But since a criticism was made, I had to clarify this point, and that is why I have done so. If the hon. Member is worried about the clarification, that the misunderstanding created by him could not be carried through, then I am not at fault.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Let him be satisfied with his own statement.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot understand this criticism. The hon. Member had his say. He has stated whatever he wanted. Now, can the Government not defend itself?

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is not the point.

Mr. Speaker: Apparently, his statement has given the impression to the entire community that the rate was suddenly increased from 1 per cent to 5 per cent, when actually it is already $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and now it has been raised to 5 per cent, an increase of only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Is not the hon. Minister entitled to explain that, after all, the increase is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the previous rate? It may be that those hon. Members who have scrutinised those papers might possibly know the correct position. But, at

the same time, others must also know the position. He has only come out with a statement that the rate has been increased slightly.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that if the hon. Member wants to give expression to his views, he can say everything in the discussion on the Finance Bill? Why should he worry about it now? He will have full opportunity. He can raise the same points again. Therefore, if he gives more time I can deal with more points; otherwise, I can cover only some points, as I have to conclude just before 5 O'clock, when there will be the guillotine. I cannot go beyond that. Therefore, if he gives me more time, I can deal with all, the points. If he does not want it, I am prepared to be engaged by him. I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: There is a duty put on the Minister and the Government to explain their position, which the hon. Member has not. He can criticise. But Government have to explain their stand.

Shri Morarji Desai: I believe he is also a member of this hon. House, which possesses all the powers. It is also his duty.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody is denying that. But he cannot go on talking.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then a question was raised about general insurance and LIC. A mention was also made about the deposit insurance scheme. That scheme is being considered very carefully and, as quickly as possible, we want to come before this hon. House. The moment it goes to the Cabinet and a decision is taken by the Cabinet—I am not the final authority in this matter—

Shri Prabhat Kar: When?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are certainly trying to take it to the Cabinet.

When it is considered and a decision is taken by the Government....

Shri Prabhat Kar: You can take a decision.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the hon. Member has that much confidence in me, I am thankful to him. I thought he had no confidence in me.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We have confidence in his capacity to do mischief.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is all right. One always reflects oneself in somebody else.

In the matter of general insurance it was argued that there are malpractices, there is misappropriation of funds, there are some other faults like that and, therefore, it should be nationalised, and that I am very perverse in not hearing this request and not carrying it out. I hope when I say this I am not misrepresenting anybody. But, it is not true and the hon. Member cannot say it is true that this sort of condition prevails in all the general insurance companies. It may be true in a stray company here or there. They are being looked into and action is taken against them. But that does not mean that all the general insurance companies are like that.

Mr. Speaker: Are there no annual reports?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are. It is the duty of the Controller of Insurance constantly to look into such cases, take action and set them right.

Then there is the question of nationalisation. It is not a policy that everything should be nationalised. Nationalisation should be done if it is good for the country and I will have no hesitation in doing so if it is in the interests of the country. Nationalisation of general insurance is a matter which ought to be con-

sidered, not because one is wedded to a certain policy that it should be done. In the matter of general insurance it can be very easily seen that it is a very risky business. Because, there are all sorts of claims, they come and they have to be paid. Also, there are no large margins of profit. If Government takes it up, if it is nationalised, to take a very risky business and to saddle all that risk on public revenues will not be a wise policy for any Government, to my mind, and as long as I see that is the position, I say that it would be wrong and unwise to nationalise general insurance. But if a day comes when it becomes absolutely necessary to do so and there is no other way to prevent abuse, as it becomes a general abuse, Government will have no hesitation in doing so. Therefore, the policy of the Government is very clear. I do not see why every time, whether there is occasion or not, this problem is brought in and it is said that the Minister is averse to doing it and he does not want to do it. That is not correct at all.

Then there is the question of life insurance. It was said that there are lapses of policies. I have given the figures. The lapses of policies are less now than they were before, even compared to the better companies—I am not talking of the smaller companies but the bigger companies. The lapse ratio is very small, and yet they go on saying that Government are not looking into it as it should be looked into. Well, I had given these figures before. I have some of these figures with me, but I cannot lay my hands on them quickly. But it has gone to about 6 per cent from about 8 per cent and 9 per cent. It is less. It is decreasing. There are various reasons why policies lapse. Sometime, the insurers are not careful enough. They do not think about their future emoluments, what they are doing to get. They insure themselves. They get into difficulties, they cannot pay premiums and the policies lapse. There are also some people who are not insurance-minded. Then,

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another reason is that where servicing is not very proper, sometimes this happens. But, in the matter of servicing, we are now trying to see that it becomes as ideal as possible. There are complaints. I would not deny them. But, we are insisting that service should be made as perfect as possible and the Chairman of the LIC is trying his level best, he is attending to it himself and he is improving it from day to day and I am quite sure that in a short time there will be very little scope for complaints in this direction.

There are other causes also working. There is also one cause—the agents, about whom so much was said, that they are the only people who are responsible for LIC. They are responsible because they, in their enthusiasm for getting commission, go on insuring people hastily or quickly and, therefore, also policies lapse. There also, we are trying to train the agents and see that the field workers and agents are all trained so that they do their work properly. This will also bring down the lapse ratio.

Mr. Speaker: Do they get a higher percentage for the first premium than for the subsequent premiums?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is so. That is what exactly happens. But, we are trying to see that that does not also happen. It is there that Class I officers and other officers are necessary. If Class I officers are not there, and all these officers are not there, then the LIC would have to be wound up. I do not think field agents can do all the work and give all the money to the Government. Then, the insurers will have no policy return. That is all that will happen. Therefore, it is no use arguing that field agents should not be reduced. Field officers have got to be reduced if they do not do their work. If they do work, they are there and they are benefited by it. They are also given incentive bonus. That is the only way

of treating them fairly and squarely and they are doing that. They are improving their working. Those who do not do their work, get out. There is no educational qualification and there is no age qualification for field agents and these other people. But, there are very strict regulations and strict qualifications for all the administrative personnel employed in the LIC. Therefore, there can be no comparison between these two kinds of services in the LIC.

Mr. Speaker: Some of their wives also become agents.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, Sir. Why should wives be debarred?

Before I go to the general criticism which I may have to deal with, I would like to give some other figures which were asked for by my hon. friend Shri Mathur, about the break-up of the surpluses of public sector enterprises which are to the tune of Rs. 449 crores, which will be available to us in the Third Plan. There is no intention of keeping these figures back from any people. The steel projects are supposed to give Rs. 111 crores; fertiliser plants will give us about Rs. 33 crores; posts and telegraphs will give us Rs. 28 crores and others will give us Rs. 128 crores. As about 'others', I cannot give a whole list of it here. There are several things.

An Hon. Member: What does 'others' mean?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is anti-biotics; there are many other things—machine tools factory is there and there are other factories also. This means Rs. 300 crores at the Centre. For the States, there are electricity undertakings which are giving about Rs. 110 crores and road transport and others will give about Rs. 39 crores. The total will be Rs. 149 crores. In this way, it becomes Rs. 449 crores.

Sir, it has been said that there is no equitable distribution of income. Well, this is again a question which will crop up perhaps on the Finance Bill and yet it is better that I deal with it here. Otherwise, I would not be able to deal with everything at the time of the Finance Bill. It is also, at the same time, said that regional disparities are there. I do not dispute the statement. There are regional disparities. There is not equitable distribution of incomes and the fruits of production as we would have liked it to be. But, are we not marching towards it? That is the only question which we have got to examine.

Well, it can be questioned. I do not say, it cannot be questioned. But, many a time the colour of the vision depends upon the glasses which one puts on. That is, it depends upon the theories in which one believes. I call the theories glasses. (*Interruptions*). Why are the hon. Member getting so much fidgety? I have not said that they put on glasses always.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I wanted to know the colour of his glasses.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not put on coloured glasses at all, not even in the hottest sun.

Is it imagined by any person that within 10 years, or 13 years, or 14 years after independence, we were going to have complete equitable distribution of all wealth and income in this country, that there will be no disparity left in this country? How is this impossible state of affairs to be achieved immediately? And if some insist on doing this immediately, let me say we will not be able to do it for hundred years or two hundred years. That is what I am afraid of. Therefore, let us have a sense of proportion in this matter.

When my hon. colleague the Food Minister gave several figures about production and consumption of food, that was also sought to be contradicted and it was said, "No, no, people are not having more food". Well, 272(A) L.S.—7.

what is to be said when people deny all these things?

Then, Sir, figures of unemployment are given to me and it is said, this is all rising. Well, figures can rise. I do not say that they cannot rise. But, statistics are not always a safe criterion in such matters which are very very vague. Figures are all right in census matters because that is actual enumeration. But, in other matters figures become very difficult to deal with and yet we have to go by figures. I do not say that we should not go by them. Yet, we have got to keep a sense of proportion there too. But, what is the evidence before our eyes when we go to different places? What do we see? Do we see the same thing as we saw 13 or 14 years ago? It can be said that we have not reached where we want to reach; benefits have not gone there as much as we want them to reach. It is not sufficient. There, I am prepared to agree because we have not created that much wealth. We want to create that much wealth. How is it going to be created? Is it going to be created by cutting the heads of some people, by creating jealousies or by merely running me down saying that I am there giving concessions to the private sector. What concessions have been given to the private sector? What concessions have been given in taxes to the richer people?—I want to know. I have increased the wealth tax. This time, I have increased the slab on the higher incomes. Where is the concession given to these people? But, if some concessions are given to companies for better working, they are also given to all the share-holders who are poor and middle-class people. They are not given only to those people who are rich. And yet, I cannot deny that wealth does go to some people where there is wealth. I do not deny that. How can I deny it? If there are two students working in a college and both are equally treated by a professor, the one who is more intelligent absorbs more and the one who is less intelligent absorbs

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less. Is it the fault of the professor? I do not know. There are two persons who are doing exercises, one is strong and the other is very weak. The strong becomes a sandow, the weak man does not come near him. What can be done? But, our attempt should be to see that the weaker people also are brought to that level by stages, and that the strong people, become stronger, in order to help weaker people to be stronger. If we try to do that my hon. Professor will get more patience. I thought professors are ideally patient people. But he has given up his professorship and he has given up his patience also. That has been a bad thing for this country. I want that everyone should become strong.

In the same way we must consider regional disparities. Regional disparities are there; we have to remove them. It is argued that we are not spending more in places which are more backward. We should spend. But where should we bring that money from? Should we first create wealth where it can be easily created and then distribute it? Or should we put handicaps before us, so that wealth is not created at all and then go on distributing something which is in the air? I do not know what we should do.

Supposing there are four schemes of irrigation and out of four schemes one scheme is such that it costs only Rs. 300 per acre and another scheme costs Rs. 1,000 per acre. Which scheme should I take up first, irrespective of any region? If I take up the scheme which costs Rs. 300 per acre first, I can get more money out of it which I can sink on other schemes. In the same way if I tap sources which yield me more resources immediately, I can then distribute the resources equally to all people. In the same way, Sir, we should try to take advantage of those who can produce wealth, but see that we control them. But the control also can be only to a certain limit. It cannot go

beyond a certain limit. If we try to go beyond that, if we kill the sources which produce more wealth then we will be very poor. Let us not be exploiters; let us also not exploit. Exploitation does not merely consist in not being exploited; merit also consists in not exploiting anybody. That is what is necessary; that is what we are trying to see; that is why we are trying to have more education throughout the country. That is why we are trying to strengthen them. We are having wage boards. In all the laws we are passing. Show me a single law in this country which is passed by the legislatures which does not lead us to the goal that we want to reach. Show me a single law which is taking us back anywhere. It may be that it does not take us farther, as much farther as we want to go. That is a matter of capacity. I may have less capacity. My hon. friends opposite may have more capacity. That is what they think probably. But I think that they have greater capacity of destruction rather than capacity of construction. Those who construct are rather slow; those who destroy are very quick. It is very easy to burn a house; it requires only one man and one match-stick; nothing more is required. But to construct that house you require an engineer, carpenters, masons, a lot of money and a lot of time. All that is very necessary. If they have no patience to do that, my hon. friends will be where they are always. Nothing else will happen to them.

I have no doubt in my mind about their motives. Their motives are to see that the poor man is happy. I too want that. In that we are one. But if I go the way they want to go, the poor man will be liquidated; he will not exist at all. If that is the way of making the poor man rich, that is not the correct path.

My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta said that we should not be complacent. We are not complacent. We do not feel that we have done every-

thing that we want to. We want to do more; we should do more. But we should not beat out breasts and say: "Hai Hai, what are we to do, we are not moving much faster"? That is not the way to go ahead, to move faster. We have gone some distance along the road, we have passed certain hurdles. We have to pass many more hurdles. Let us pass those hurdles together, deriving strength from our mistakes and from our successes. Otherwise, if we go on blaming ourselves all the while, we are not going to go ahead at all. I have no doubt at all about it in my mind. That is why I am saying, let us be criticising each other, but let us criticise each other as friends to help each other, to strengthen each other, rather than to pull down each other and to find fault with each other. There is some good in everybody, and that is what we have to pick up and that is what we have to consolidate. In this country, if we do not do that, I do not think that we will build up this country as fast as we want to do.

There is too much of fault-finding; because we have inherited it. It is not anybody's fault. But that inheritance has to be given up. My hon. friends want to do away with many other kinds of inheritance. Let them do away with this inheritance. Otherwise no other inheritance will return. That will be the result. That is why I am pleading for this.

I am not pleading for no criticism. I am not saying that what I am doing is the best. I am only pleading that what we are trying to do to the best of our capacity. We do not think that we have got all the capacity on earth, and all the wisdom. We have got as much wisdom as has been given to us. And we try to increase it and profit by it. But they do not want to profit even by their own intelligence. That is where the difficulty comes in. If they become patient and remove hatred from their minds they will be far more useful members of the society in this country than they are at present.

In this matter of distribution, again, middle classes were mentioned. I have been hearing about the middle classes many a time. I have myself come from the middle class. I cannot say that today I belong to the middle class; as a Minister I do not. But the moment I go away from here I am going to that class, not to any other class.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): To what class does the hon. Minister belong now?

Shri Morarji Desai: Certainly to the richer class. I do not belong to any other class today, as a Minister. Because, a Minister is not a poor man. By any standards he cannot be called a poor man. I am not, and I have never claimed that. I pay Income-tax, and much more Income-tax than my hon. friends there. Therefore, I am richer than they are. I have no doubt about it. I am not denying it. But I have not forgotten all the years I have passed through, the years I have passed in far more stricter conditions than any of my hon. friends may have done. I have slept on platforms of stations and I have taken baths at the railway stations....

An Hon. Member: Where is the need for saying all this?

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to say that knows these things personally.

Shri Morarji Desai: ...which my friends have not done. Therefore, I know these conditions. I do not want anybody to go through them. I want them to be in better conditions. I do not want anybody to be in that condition. But when they say that I do not know, it is all wrong, because I have experienced these conditions.

Now, what is wrong with the middle classes? It is very easy to excite the middle classes and to take their votes by playing on their emotions and sentiments and saying "Here is the Government which is not doing anything for the middle classes, they are only tapping them all the

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while". That is not so. The middle classes have also to change with the times.

What happens with the middle classes is that only one man in the family earns, and all others do not earn. Moreover, not only is it that only one man earns, but the avenues of expenditure are increasing also every day. What was formerly happening was that a labourer had a lower standard than a middle class man, as he was called. But today the labourer is earning more and more, because more and more steps are being taken by the Government. It is more as a result of the steps taken by the Government that the labouring classes are earning more today; and they would earn more if my hon. friends become more helpful and not become hindrances, as they become many a time. They will earn still more. But because they are earning more, and because several members of the family also earn, their standards have gone up. And the middle-class man thinks that to keep his superiority he must also go on spending the same way—and not earning the same way. Who is going to find help for him? Where they were not employing any servant, they want to employ servants in order to have a greater sense of dignity.

That is not the way to do this thing. They have also to work and we have to find out avenues for that. That is why we are trying to have cottage industries, small-scale industries and all these home industries which provide these avenues, in order that people's income may increase. That is why we are also spending a great deal of amount on all these schemes, because they are going to improve the conditions of these people.

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): On a point of information. What kind of labourers is the hon. Minister describing? He says that the income

of the labourers is more. I just want to know what kind of labourer he is referring to, because there have been so many Labour Commissions which have mentioned that the income of the labourer is not more than Rs. 120 per year.

Shri Morarji Desai: Well, I wish my hon. friend has some sense of proportion. I did not refer to all labourers in India. I did not refer to labourers in the villages. I referred only to the factory labour. That was all that I referred to in this matter, when they were compared with middle classes, and on that, I do not think my hon. friend can dare to dispute the statement that I have made. I cannot refer to the other people. I cannot say that their incomes have increased much and they have become much better; but their incomes have also increased; it is no use saying that they are not at all profiting and that they are not going ahead; they are also going ahead, but not as fast as I should like them to do. For, the incomes in the villages also have got to increase, because they have also got to take to side-industries, and they have got to work. When it is said that their incomes have not increased, and there they are all unemployed. I find that it is very difficult to get a domestic servant, when one wants to get him; and they ask for such salaries today as are five times what was paid before, even five years ago. That is my own personal experience. I go to various places inside and try to get them so that they are better off, and yet I find that they are reluctant to come. Why are they reluctant to come? They are reluctant to come because they find that their condition in the villages is not as bad as it was before; that has improved, and they are more content to be there rather than to be a little better off even here by coming with me. But that is the condition which is obtaining. Why not take note of what is happening such as these things?

Yes, if the commissions have said something, there also, it has been said that the comparisons were wrong. The comparison was not on the same figures, and, therefore, these things have carried us again astray. Once, that is, about thirty years ago, we had got an economic survey made of a taluk by a very eminent economist who took several students with him, and they surveyed the land revenue economy of that taluk. The result was that they had said there that only five maunds of paddy were produced per acre in that taluk. Now, that was a fantastic story. But they believed whatever the cultivators had told them, and that was what was put down, and from that, all inferences were drawn. Now, if this is what is going to be done sometimes, we cannot rely on all those things; we have got to rely more on our ears, and more on our eyes, and more on our brains, and brains well utilised and not brains wrongly utilised and wrongly channelled.

In this very connection, may I say that the policy of this Government even as regards power and its use is not against agriculture or against small-scale industries. We try to give them as much as we can; we want to give them preference even. That is what we would like to do, but we must produce sufficiently. After all, small-scale industries also can thrive, and we can spend money on them only if we produce wealth the other way, from the bigger industries and from those other sources; then, we can afford to spend on the other things also. Therefore, we have got to take both into consideration. It is not one thing only to be taken into consideration. Industries cannot thrive immediately, and industries cannot come up immediately if we put all sorts of hurdles in the way, but industries, after they come up, can give us as much money as we can take from them, as they are giving us today. Therefore, in this matter also, a more practicable attitude should be taken.

Then, it was said that administration should be made better. I agree with it entirely.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): On a point of information. On this point, can the hon. Finance Minister tell the House by what percentage the real income of the working classes has gone up during the two Five Year Plans, from 1950 onwards to 1960?

Shri Morarji Desai: I wish I were a statistician who can be very perfect, but I am not one, and, therefore, I cannot give those figures. But I see the actual evidence before my eyes; I find that instead of nine lakhs tons of sugar, 20 lakhs or 22 lakhs of sugar are being eaten today. I find that instead of nine yards of cloth which was being given in 1948-49, per head or *per capita*, we are today having 16 yards of cloth, and more is going, and that also, on a population of 438 millions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What are his statistics regarding the income?

Mr. Speaker: Without income how can all this be purchased?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Government themselves have statistics that the real income of the worker has not gone up. That is their own statistics.

Mr. Speaker: These are all points of attack. Enough has been said already about them. Now, let the hon. Minister reply.

Shri Morarji Desai: We go to many villages, and wherever we go we see that houses are coming up, and houses have been built; but I want that a house should be built for everybody, but that is not happening; but that also will happen; it cannot happen in one day. How are all these things to happen in one day? Nothing can happen in one day. Therefore, whether we are increasing it fast enough is a question which has to be con-

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sidered. I agree entirely with my hon. friend Shri Ashoka Mehta that we must change our methods, as we go on. But we are going on changing our methods as we go on. We are not sticking to old methods. But changes cannot be made for the sake of changes. Changes have to be made in such a manner that they fit in and they give better results. That is what we are trying to do. We are trying to take to whatever suggestions we receive in this matter which are practicable and which we can certainly execute.

Therefore, it is not that we are not trying to change. We are trying to do it. We are not at all complacent in the sense that we believe that much has been done and now little remains to be done. We say that compared to what has got to be done, little has been done and much more has got to be done, but what little has been done is encouraging enough for us to feel that we are going to achieve the rest in a shorter time than in a longer time. That is what we are feeling about what we have done. That is how we should go on advancing and go on working.

It was also suggested that we should have research in production. Certainly we should have that, and we are trying to have more and more research. But there too we will have to go on training more and more of research students. This is not a matter which can be easily done. But I believe that the personnel are increasing in this country, and fast enough. We find that in various kinds of new things which we are taking up, our people are responding very quickly. The best example of that was the Machine Tools Factory in Bangalore, where we found that our people have come up to the best standards which the Swiss could show in a course of only three or four years. Therefore, our people can come up. Now they are having an opportunity to be

trained. We are trying to have more and more training facilities in all the new projects that we are taking up, so that more people are trained, and surplus people are also trained in order that they can be used for other projects. That is what we are trying to do.

I do not say that enough can be done in this. More has got to be done. More and more has got to be done. One should never feel satisfied about it, because whatever one may do, one will find that the material is insufficient. Even in America, they find that the material is insufficient; even in Russia, they find that the material is insufficient, because modern technology, modern methods of doing things and modern industries are such that whatever you may do, you require more and more technicians, and you must go on training them more and more.

I agree entirely that there should be a spirit of dedication, and that there should be a moral lubricant. But who is to supply the moral lubricant? We have got to supply it. We in this House have to supply it more than anybody else. Let us, therefore, come together and devise ways and means as to how best it has to be done. How can this spirit of dedication come? The spirit of dedication cannot come by any law. It will not come merely by economics. The spirit of dedication will come only by an intense feeling of patriotism in this country, by an intense feeling that one has got to work for it.

I agree entirely with the simile that he gave of what President Kennedy had said—Do not ask what America has done for you; ask what you have done for America. Are we, all of us, prepared to combine together to tell everybody: Do not ask what India has done for you; ask what you have done for India? Once we combine in that spirit, the task will be done.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any cut motion which I should put to vote separately?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Yes, cut motion No. 1674.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100 (Failure to hold the price line)."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will put all the other cut motions together.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 21 to 36 and 114 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Finance."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,20,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 25—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 26—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 27—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,92,07,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,23,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 34—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,18,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 36—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,35,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Pre partition of Payments'."

**DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
INDIA SECURITY PRESS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

**DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CURRENCY AND COINAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,42,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

**DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
MINTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**DEMAND No. 117—COMMUTED VALUE
OF PENSIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,67,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

**DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,73,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

**DEMAND No. 120—LOANS AND ADVANC-
ES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,38,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Now, there are still 10 more minutes. The House will now take up the other Demands.

after another. We shall take up the Demands relating to the Department of Atomic Energy first.

DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 103—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,36,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

The motion was adopted.

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up Demands relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

DEMAND No. 104—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

Shri T. B. Vittai Rao (Khammam):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not much to say on this Demand except a few words regarding the assurances that are given by the various Ministers. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs is responsible to chase them, that is to say, to see that these assurances are fulfilled. I am sorry the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has not displayed the vigour that he displayed during the First Lok Sabha when many assurances used to be fulfilled. The other day in the Committee on Assurances I found that the assurances that had been given by the various Ministers during the First Session of the Second Lok Sabha have not been fulfilled. Therefore, I would request him to pursue the other Ministers with a little more vigour and see that these assurances are kept up.

Then, the other day we raised the question, and my colleague Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has raised it now, of the expenditure incurred by the re-convening of the Rajya Sabha. The

step taken by Government to see that the Orissa Budget is passed by the Rajya Sabha is correct. But what I would like to impress upon the House is this. The Ministry of Finance received the Orissa Budget on the 2nd of March. The Rajya Sabha adjourned on the 18th March. They had full 16 days. Within these full 16 days the Ministry could have checked the Budget and done something and then placed it before both the Houses and got it passed by both of them. Both Houses could have passed that Budget before the 18th of March. Apart from the sum of Rs. 70,000 being spent, there is the inconvenience that has been caused to the various Members due to this negligence. (*Interruption*).

We should know who in the Ministry has been responsible? Why has it been like that? Some serious disciplinary action should be taken against the officials responsible because this was brought to the notice of the Finance Ministry by somebody. Therefore, I would like some responsible statement to be made. Otherwise, the bureaucrats will rule this Ministry.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, may I explain this? When this question was raised, somehow, I lost sight of it. In this matter, it is not true to say that the people were sleeping over it or there was any indifference and therefore this thing happened. The budget was not ready. The budget that came from the Orissa Government was not one which I could present. It had to be altered. There was a deficit of Rs. 10 crores shown by them. I could not put in a budget here with Rs. 10 crores as deficit. I had to call the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister of the State and have discussions with them. That took a lot of time, because they would not immediately agree.

Shrimati Parvati Krishnan (Coimbatore): There were 16 days.

Shri Morarji Desai: So, it could not

be done immediately. Afterwards what happened was . . .

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There was no Chief Minister or Finance Minister then. (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister finish.

Shri Morarji Desai: In Kerala also, I think it was in 1956 when a similar situation had arisen. At that time, somehow it so happened that it was passed in this House. Then, by an ordinance, it was passed. It was thought that it was not necessary afterwards to do that simultaneously.

Then, the Ministry went on that basic issue thinking that this is the law. Then, this time, when the Law Ministry told us that that is not the law, we went into it—that it must be put simultaneously before the two Houses. We found that that is right. Therefore, we had to do this. So, it is not the fault or indifference of anybody. You may say that it was a wrong precedent created at that time, but that was condoned by both the Houses at that time. Therefore, whom I have to find fault with? So, first, let not the prejudice against the bureaucracy be taken advantage of in this particular matter. That is all that I have to say.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): And hon. Members are very happy to come back to the House!

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) rose—

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) rose—

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am on my legs. I do not yield.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister speaks rarely!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Regarding the implementation of the assu-

rances more expeditiously to some extent I plead guilty to the charge. I can give the assurance to this House and the hon. Member who has raised this point that we are trying to whip up the Ministries concerned. I hope and trust that in future we will give a better performance.

श्री कजराम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि इस विभाग की मांगों पर कमी बहस नहीं हुई, इसलिये यह अच्छा है कि आज दस मिनट मिल रहे हैं।

संसद का कार्य देश के विकास के लिये अधिकाधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो रहा है और देश की जनता देश में जनतंत्र को सफल बनाने के लिये संसद की ओर निगाह लगा कर देखती है। इस लिये इस विभाग का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि वह मंगद की कार्यवाही को अधिकाधिक दिलचस्प बनाए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वक्त उन समस्याओं पर बहस करने के लिये मिले, जिन का सम्बन्ध देश की जनता से है, जिस से देश का जीवन संसद में दर्पण की तरह दिखाई दे। मुझे लगता है कि संसद देश की समस्याओं का दर्पण नहीं बन रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में संसद-कार्य मंत्री बहुत कुछ कर सकते हैं। आप जागते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने आप को सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन चूंकि उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध सरकार से है, इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार उन पर विचार करे और यह संसद सिर्फ कानून बनाने वाली संस्था ही नहीं बननी चाहिए, बल्कि समय-समय पर देश में उठने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं पर संसद में बहस के लिये वक्त होना चाहिए। देश में जो लोग कानून की विभिन्न बारीकियों से परेशान हो जाते हैं और अदालतों की शरण में नहीं जा सकते हैं, वे संसद की तरफ देखते हैं (जब उस की बैठक हो रही होती है) कि उस के द्वारा हमारी मुसीबतें दूर हो सकती हैं। इस समय जितने वक्त संसद बैठती है, उस से अधिक बैठे और कानूनों के प्रतिरिक्त नो-डे-ट-नेम्ब मोशन

और इस प्रकार के और प्रस्तावों के लिये अधिक समय मिले। प्रश्नों का घंटा और अधिक मिले, जिस से गैर सरकारी लोगों को ज्यादा मौका मिल सके और देश के नागरिक यह महसूस कर सकें कि देश में जनतंत्र मजबूत हो रहा है और संसद वाकई देश के जीवन का दर्पण बन रही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): While appreciating the work done by the hon. Minister who is very active and always moves with the whip in his hand, I should like to say that he has many times failed to keep the quorum. So, I request him to see that in future he will keep the quorum in the House. (Interruptions.)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Regarding quorum, I may say that all are responsible including my hon. friend who is perhaps more often than not absent from the House.

17 hrs.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंसदीय कार्य मंत्री से बहुत ही संक्षिप्त सी भाषा में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक प्रस्ताव भी उपस्थित किया है, जिस विचारार्थ स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। हमारी वर्तमान यह जो शासन प्रणाली चल रही है, उसमें गांधी जी को आदर्श माना गया है। गांधी जी का वैयक्तिक जीवन और सार्वजनिक जीवन भी इस प्रकार का था कि जब वह अपने दैनिक कार्यों को आरम्भ करते थे तो परमात्मा का नाम ले कर आरम्भ करते थे। आपके मस्तक पर भी, अध्यक्ष महोदय, "धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय" लिखा हुआ है। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए भी अत्यन्त आश्चर्य होता है कि ईश्वर का नाम ले कर यहां कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया जाता है। सारी संसद में मेरे विचार से बहुत कम पतिशत लोग ऐसे होंगे जो ईश्वर में आस्था न रहते हों। ऐसी दृष्टि से मैंने उस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है और मैं चाहता

हूँ कि संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री उसके ऊपर कुछ गम्भीरता से विचार करें और तर्जुम ले कि संसद का जब भी कोई अधिवेशन आरम्भ हो, उस समय प्रथम दिन और जब संसद समाप्त होने लगे, यानी अन्तिम दिन ईप्सवर का नाम ले कर कार्यारम्भ किया जाए और परमात्मा को धन्यवाद देकर इसको समाप्त किया जाए।

DEMAND No. 104—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the other demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 105, 107 and 108 relating to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 105—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 107—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 108—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

17.02 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2, dated 19-4-61.

from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

17.03 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1961

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance Bill.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I suggest that the Finance Bill be taken up tomorrow?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I will make my speech.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister start.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to give effect to financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62 be taken into consideration."

The Bill has been before the House for over a month and a half during which period there have been comments on the provisions of the Bill both inside the House as well as from the members of the public.

The House will recollect that in the field of Union excises my proposals cover both adjustment of the existing rates as well as levy of excise duties on certain new commodities. Taking into account the views expressed during the general discussions in the Parliament and the criticism received from the trade and the members of the public and considering the difficulties brought to my notice, I announced certain concessions while replying to the general discussion in this House on the 17th March. Since

then I and my officers have had further discussions with the representatives of the trade. I have also had the benefit of receiving suggestions from some of the hon. Members of Parliament, who wrote to me or met me with particular reference to certain sectors of the industry which, they felt, had been adversely affected by the budget proposals.

I have carefully considered the views expressed and the suggestions received from all these quarters. I am afraid, and I hope the House will agree with me, that in view of the urgency for raising further resources for the Third Plan, I am hardly in a position to make any radical modifications in the proposals besides the exemptions and concessions which I have already expressed in this House. However, as a result of the detailed studies, which it is not always practicable to have when the budget proposals are being formulated, I find that there is some scope for making adjustments which will help in removing genuine hardship without at the same time sacrificing substantial amount of revenue. With your permission, Sir, I shall briefly discuss the steps which I propose in this direction.

While speaking before this House on the 17th March, I expressed my intention to reduce the effective incidence of the increase in the excise duty on kerosene other than inferior by 50 per cent. I have since taken steps to prescribe suitable tests for inferior kerosene so as to facilitate assessment at the lower rate. This will also facilitate import of more inferior kerosene. Steps are being taken to encourage this as replacement of superior kerosene by inferior kerosene means saving in foreign exchange. I expect that before long inferior kerosene will be available in adequate quantities throughout the country. This will help the average

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

consumer, particularly in the rural areas, to purchase his requirement of inferior kerosene at the same price at which he was purchasing it before the announcement of the budget proposals.

I had also informed this House of my intention to consider giving relief to inferior coffee if suitable measures could be devised to distinguish such coffee and to avoid evasion. I have since been advised that it would be possible to distinguish inferior varieties of coffee from plantation or arabica coffee and that the evasion of revenue, if at all, will be negligible. Accordingly, I propose to give relief by reducing the duty on robusta and liberia varieties of coffee to the original level of Rs. 41.35 per quintal—that is the extra duty has been removed.

It has been represented to me that the concession I announced on the 17th March in respect of powerloom units having 3 or 4 looms is not adequate and that self employed weavers working in small units with 3 or 4 looms are finding it hard to retain their position. They deserve assistance and I accordingly propose to give complete exemption to all powerlooms units with 3 or 4 looms manufacturing cotton, rayon or silk fabrics provided they work only one shift. I also propose to extend the same benefit to powerlooms units manufacturing woollen fabrics if the number of looms engaged does not exceed two and the unit works only one shift a day.

The textile industry has been greatly concerned over the new levy on fabrics produced on automatic looms. The proposal to have a higher rate of duty for such fabrics has been primarily formulated with a view to export-promotion. After taking into consideration the extent to which export of fabrics produced on automatic looms can be stepped up under the present circumstances, I propose to withdraw this surcharge in respect of 70 per cent of the production and link up the duty on the balance with exports, so that the surcharge will be

actually payable only on the quantity by which the exports made by a manufacturer during any half year fall short of 30 per cent of the fabrics produced by him on automatic looms during the same period.

Further, to simplify collection of duty on cotton yarn woven into fabric by composite mills, I have agreed to introduce a compounded system of levy by which the manufacturers would be enabled to pay the duty on yarn together with the existing duty on fabrics, at the rate of 1-2 nP. per sq. metre of the fabrics produced. As already announced, for the benefit of the handloom industry, cotton yarn of count up to 40 if issued in hanks, has been exempted from duty.

Certain difficulties regarding the new excise duty on woollen yarn have also been brought to my notice. To remove the day-to-day difficulties that had to be faced in making ad valorem assessments I propose to give compounding facilities and make provision for alternative specific rates of duty for all woollen yarn. For worsted yarn the specific rate will be Rs. 2.10 per Kg. if the yarn is of 60\$ and above and Rs. 1.60 per Kg. if the yarn is below 6\$. For other than worsted yarn I propose to fix the rate at 40 nP per Kg. While the average incidence of these will be slightly lower than that on the basis of all the ad valorem rates, it will also eliminate administrative difficulties and make the control simpler for the industry.

The House will recall that simultaneously with my budget proposals small manufacturers of glass and glass-ware and chinaware and porcelain-ware employing not more than five workers were given exemption from duty. It is been represented that this concession does not go far enough to meet the needs of the genuine cottage units which, due to many factors, have sometimes to employ more than five workers. In consideration of the genuine difficulties of the cottage sector, I propose

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to extend the exemption to all manufacturers of glass and glassware who do not employ more than 20 workers, do not use power and use only broken or waste glass as raw material. Similar concessions will also be extended to manufacturers of chinaware and porcelain-ware who do not employ more than 15 workers. Similarly, in the case of small manufacturers of cosmetics and toilet preparations I propose to increase the limit of concession already given from 50 Kgs. per month to 75 Kgs. per month. I hope the House will agree that these concessions are necessary and adequate to ensure protection to the small-scale and cottage sectors.

The levy of excise duty on copper and copper alloys has created a problem for a number of small utensil manufacturers who get their metal sheets rolled by rolling units. One of their main grievances was that, unlike the regular manufacturing units, they have to pay full duty on untrimmed sheets, a part of which is left as scrap and is remelted. I have gone into their point of view and propose to exempt by 25 per cent duty chargeable on copper and brass sheets, circles etc. which are issued out from a rolling mill without trimming and cutting. Corresponding concession in case of bronze sheets and circles will be 20 per cent. Exemption is also being given in respect of strips of copper and copper alloys used for making zari, stars and spangles. Further, strips and foils recovered from scraps of copper alloys and used in making anklets, trinkets etc. used by the poorer people as ornaments are also being exempted from duty.

The House will recall the clarification I gave in respect of plastic and glassware that duty will be charged at one stage only. I have since given similar clarification in case of the manufacturers of dyes whereby duty will be charged only at one stage. The manufacturers of patent or proprietary medicines presented a special

problem regarding the issue of free samples. In consideration of the established practice of the trade, I have agreed to allow duty free clearance of clinical samples only which are issued for laboratories, hospitals etc up to a maximum limit of 5 per cent of the total duty paid clearance provided the manufacturer shall observe certain necessary safeguards. Plastic moulding powders manufactured from scraps of plastics are also being exempted from duty.

Clarification is being issued that refrigerators used for cold storage depots etc. for preservation of food will not be subject to duty. I am exempting from duty air conditioning machinery employed not for comfort but for preservation of food. I have also agreed to allow adjustment of countervailing duty paid at the time of import of compressors when used in refrigerators produced in the country.

One of the proposals of the customs side in the Finance Bill is to increase the customs duty on "textile manufactures not otherwise specified" from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. Representations have been received that nylon twine which is imported by fishermen and their co-operative societies for the manufacture of fishing nets is being assessed under this item, and has been affected by the increase in duty. This was not intended. In order to avoid hardship to the fishermen and to see that the fishing industry is not adversely affected, I have decided to maintain the duty on nylon twine imported for the manufacture of fishing nets at 50 per cent *ad valorem* in those cases in which import licences are issued on the recommendations of State Directors of Fisheries. The change is being given immediate effect by a notification.

As part of the Budget proposals, the rate of customs duty on newsprint, unglazed or machine finished, imported in reels, was enhanced from Rs. 3.10

per quintal to Rs. 7.50 per quintal and that on newsprint, other sorts, imported in reels, from Rs. 3.60 per quintal to Rs. 9.0 per quintal. It has been represented that the newspaper industry would find it difficult to bear this additional burden. I, therefore, propose to give some relief by reducing the rate of duty on the former category of newsprint to Rs. 5 per quintal and that on the latter to Rs. 5.50 per quintal. These reduced rates of duty are considerably lower than the rates originally proposed and it should not be difficult for the industry to absorb the small increase. Many small newspapers make use of newsprint in sheets, on which the duty was raised from Rs. 5.10 per quintal to Rs. 10.30 per quintal. I propose to reduce the duty on this category of printing paper to the pre-budget level of Rs. 4.10 per quintal. These changes are being given immediate effect by a notification.

Along with the increase in excise on rayon yarn, the customs duty was also increased by notification within the statutory limit so as to include the countervailing duty. It was represented to us that a part of the excise duty (to the extent of the increase made in 1959) had already been absorbed in the level of customs duty before the budget, and that this fact should be allowed for while adding on the countervailing duty. We have accepted this plea, and suitably reduced the effective rates of customs duty. The reduction is to the extent of 65 nP. per kilogram for yarn of below 75 deniers, and correspondingly less for other varieties.

It is also considered desirable to make a few changes in some provisions of the Bill primarily to clarify the exact scope of certain items. For example, although Cellophane is recognised as a trade name and also finds a mention in standard dictionaries, it still remains a proprietary name and as such to remove any doubt that may occur it is necessary to add a suitable clarification to the relevant clause. Similarly, it is necessary to explain what is meant by China-

ware so as to remove all doubts about the scope of this item. Again under entry No. 84 of List I, Seventh Schedule (read with article 288 of the Constitution), the excise duty, if any, on medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or a narcotic drug or narcotic accrues to the States and has also to be collected by them. As such it is necessary to suitably amend clause 13(g) of the Finance Bill so as to exclude these preparations from being subjected to duty under the Central Excises and Salt Act.

A notice is being given of the necessary amendments to the Bill.

In the field of direct taxes, I am glad to note that, by and large, the proposals contained in the Finance Bill have been favourably received though there have been a few suggestions for some amendments. I have carefully considered these suggestions. While it is not possible to accept all the suggestions made, I propose to make a few amendments to the existing provisions of the Bill relating to income-tax and super-tax. A notice has separately been given to the House for moving these amendments.

My first proposal relates to a further simplification in the tax-structure applicable to foreign companies. Hon'ble Members will have noticed that, according to the provisions contained in the Finance Bill, dividends received by a foreign company from a non-subsidiary Indian company formed after 31st March 1959 and before 1st April 1961 are taxable at 53 per cent while dividends received from such an Indian company formed on or after 1st April, 1961 are taxable at 40 per cent. It is proposed that the rate applicable to the dividends of both these categories may be fixed at 40 per cent which is also the rate applicable to such dividends received by most of the Indian companies. The revenue effect of this proposal is not likely to be of any substantial order.

Sir, one of the proposals which has given rise to some comment is the

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proposal to restrict the allowance of entertainment expenditure in computing the taxable income from business. A point has been made that the proposal completely disallowing such expenditure in the case of non-company assesseees will cause hardship, while in the case of companies it has been suggested that the limits prescribed may be liberalised in certain directions. I have carefully considered the whole matter. While I do not see adequate justification for making any change in the limits specified for this purpose in the case of companies, I appreciate that the proposal in respect of non-company assesseees may lead to genuine hardship in some cases. I am, therefore, proposing to make an amendment so that in the case of non-company assesseees, the *status quo* may continue.

Hon. Members are aware that the Finance Bill contains a proposal to allow initial depreciation for houses built by employers for the residence of low-paid employees. I propose to extend the scope of this concession so as to apply to buildings which are constructed to meet the welfare requirements of such employees, such as, hospitals, schools, canteens, libraries, etc.

Some other amendments of a clarificatory or verbal nature have also been proposed but I do not wish to take the time of the House in explaining the same here as they are of a minor nature. Before I conclude my remarks in regard to direct taxes, I would like to add that I have carefully considered the criticism that the tax on bonus shares, particularly on bonus shares issued out of share premium amounts, should be abolished but I do not see any justification for the same. Similarly, I am also unable to accept the suggestion that the reduction of the tax rate from 63 per cent to 50 per cent in the case of royalties paid to foreign companies should apply to all payments of royalties whether they are in pursuance of agreements entered into before after 1st April 1961.

The net effect of all these concessions including those announced on the 17th March will be a revenue loss of Rs. 6.14 crores in a full year. A part of this will be balanced by a higher yield from some of the new Excises than it was possible to estimate at the time of presenting the budget.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

There are still forty minutes left. Shri Vittal Rao had given notice that he would raise a few points tomorrow on the Appropriation Bill, and that may take about fifteen to twenty minutes. I shall give opportunity to those hon. Members who wish to speak now. Let us sit till six o'clock. If any hon. Member from the Opposition wants to speak, I shall allow.

We have been spending a lot of time on the Railway Budget, the General Discussion on the General Budget and the Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Those hon. Members who have not had an opportunity to speak on the President's Address, and the Railway and General Budgets will have preference over all others. In view of what is going to happen in 1962, I am going to give opportunities to all Members to have their say, before they leave the House and come back to the next House.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Finance Minister has made a speech in the course of which he has given so many concessions. It is as important as his Budget speech. It is very necessary that we get a copy of the speech. Therefore my suggestion is that the speech may be circulated to all Members and tomorrow we may start discussion on it.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever is called now and is not going to speak will not be

called tomorrow. As in the case of the General Discussion on the Budget they can cover the ground from China to Peru. I am not going to guarantee any hon. Member being called at all or called tomorrow. Shri Sarhadi.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main point of my speech on this Bill pertains to the agricultural sector. I have been always submitting—as today the hon. the Finance Minister also made a reference—in planning we must see that not only are there no regional disparities, but that there is equitable distribution of income. In this connection, I am afraid we are not even fair to the agricultural sector. My respectful submission in this connection is that when we started with the First Five Year Plan, the disparities between the agricultural labourer and the agricultural farmer, on one side and also industrial labourer and industrial producer on the other side was much. When we compare the figures of the First Plan and the Second Plan, we find that this disparity, rather than lessening, has been accentuated. The figures, we find, were Rs 200 per capita in regard to the agricultural worker and Rs. 300 in regard to the industrial worker. So, the disparity was, again, Rs. 100.

After the end of the Second Plan we find that this disparity has been further accentuated, because whereas the income of the industrial worker has increased by Rs. 18 per capita, that of the agricultural worker has increased only by Rs. 8. Therefore, my respectful submission is that the disparity between the two sectors has been accentuated, and we have to see how in the Third Plan we can meet the situation.

My submission is this. We are not laying sufficient emphasis on agriculture. Of course, we had certainly laid some emphasis on agriculture in the First Plan. But in the Second Plan our emphasis was more on industry. So this emphasis, which is necessary, on agriculture which is the foundation of industrial prosperity is not there.

We had a discussion on agriculture for the past two days. If we look at the figures of production of the agricultural produce, of which the basic year may be taken as 1949-51 with a total production of 57.9 million tons, and if we look at the figures for the later years, of course we will find that in the year 1958-59 we have reached a figure of 73 million tons, which increase is because of the bumper crop. But if you analyse the figures of the past ten years, you will find that the average increase in the agricultural produce has not been more than 4 million tons. Therefore, my respectful submission is that the emphasis which is necessary on the agricultural sector is not there. We might have had in certain years more than 10 million tons, and we may be targeting in the Third Plan that we would be able to reach 100 million tons. But we have not had that appreciable increase which we postulated, and which we want, especially when we bear in mind that agriculture should constitute the foundation of planning.

In this connection we have to see whether the machinery, the administrative set-up, in relation to the planning of the agricultural sector is geared up to that position and status which is necessary for proper planning. I would like to refer here to the fact that about three years back, in 1958, we had constituted a committee which was known as the Nalagarh Committee. That Committee had made certain recommendations, and the emphasis in those recommendations was that the administrative set-up for the implementation of the planning in regard to agricultural production should be geared up. Those recommendations were of a very healthy nature, and I understand that they were accepted by the Planning Commission. Even circular letters were issued by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the States that the recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee should be implemented. Also, in 1959 we had a Conference of all State Ministers in relation to the gearing up

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of the administrative set-up in this respect, and that Conference also accepted certain salient recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee. But still I find that nothing has been done.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest to the hon. the Finance Minister that inasmuch as all subjects can be referred to on the general discussion of the Finance Bill, either the Ministers themselves may be present or—they may not find time—their Deputies may be here to take note of the points. And if there are points which they have to answer, they may answer them. I will give them time. That may be done from tomorrow.

The hon. Member may go on.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Sir, I was submitting that we also had in 1959 a Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture on this subject and they also considered the recommendations of the Nalagarh Committee and they came to the conclusion that where the financial burden is not much, the recommendations should be accepted. I have not got that report with me today, nor have I got with me today the proceedings of that conference. Are we going to sit beyond 5-30 P.M. today?

Mr. Speaker: I thought that the hon. Member was concluding today.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: No, I shall take some more time tomorrow, because I have not got those relevant papers with me today to make out my points.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I believe hon. Members must have been prepared to sit till 6 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are we sitting till 6 p.m. today?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I want to. But how can I allow the hon. Member to continue his speech, if I do not adjourn the House now?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My submission is that I was under the impression that I would be continuing tomorrow, and that was why I started. Today, I have not got those papers and those reports with me.

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to show that concession. (*Interruptions*) Very well, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 20, 1961|Chaitra 30, 1883 (Saka.)

[Wednesday, April, 19, 1961/Chaitra 29, 1883 (Saka)]

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3538.	Displaced Persons in Tripura	12404		
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3548.	Lokmanya Tilak Memorial	12410—11		
3549.	Employees of the External Affairs Ministry involved in espionage	12411—12		
3550.	Subsidy for replanting rubber	12412		

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3551.	Scales of pay in Rubber Board	12412-13
3552.	Sub-Editors and Announcers in A.I.R., Delhi . .	12413
3553.	National Small Industries Corporation	12413-14
3554.	Import licences . . .	12414-15
3555.	Production of cloth during Third Five Year Plan . .	12415
3556.	'One-mack' looms in Jute Mills	12415
3557.	Import of Japanese goods . .	12416
3558.	Exports to Finland . .	12416-17
3560.	Shops in Government Employees' Colonies . .	12417-18
3561.	Retrenchments in the Ministry of Rehabilitation . .	12418-19
3562.	Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudum	12419
3563.	Cement for Orissa . .	12420
3564.	Report on Bali Fort explosion . .	12420
3565.	Economic Mission to Italy . .	12421
3566.	Metric weights and measures in Delhi . .	12421-22
3567.	Resin Industry in U.P. . .	12422-23
3568.	Industrial Estates in Uttar Pradesh . .	12423-24
3569.	Roads in N.E.F.A. . .	12424-25
3570.	Excess areas in Punjab . .	12425-26
3571.	S.C. and S.T. employees in Rehabilitation Ministry . .	12427

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 12427-28

- (1) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 :
- (i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460 dated the 1st April, 1961.
- (ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 dated the 8th April, 1961.

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	COLUMNS
(2) A copy of Report of the Study Team on Cooperative Training (Volumes I and II).	
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT	12428
The Speaker communicated to the Lok Sabha a message from the President that in exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (1) of Article 108 of the Constitution he intended to summon the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . .	12428-29
Eighty-third Report was presented.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 12429-12558	
Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance was concluded. All the cut motions were negatived and the Demands were voted in full.	
The Demands in respect of the Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Secretariat of the Vice-President were voted in full.	
BILL INTRODUCED	12558-59
The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961.	
BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	12559-72
The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1961 be taken into consideration. Discussion on the motion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR APRIL 20, 1961/ CHAITRA 30, 1883 (SAKA)	
Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, and the Finance Bill, 1961.	